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THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Hon. Fred. Hassaurek, Editor of the Cincinnati "Volksblatt," at Avondale, Ohio.

The Father, Brother, and Son of the Late General John A. Rawlins Desert Grant and Declare for Greeley.

Senator Schurz at Watertown, Wis.—His Enthusiastic Reception Along the Northwestern Railroad.

Governor Bross and Hon. George W. Julian at Vincennes, Indiana.

Senator Trumbull at Warren, Illinois.

FOR WHOM SHALL WE VOTE? SPEECH OF HON. FRED. HASSAUREK, EDITOR OF THE CINCINNATI "VOLKSBLATT," AT AVONDALE, OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—The Hon. Fred. Hassaurek, editor of the *Volksblatt*, delivered the following address at Avondale, O., to-day:

It was, perhaps, a mistaken announcement that I intended to reply to my friend, Judge Hoadly. Judge Hoadly is a gentleman whom I esteem very highly, with whom I have politically co-operated for so many years, and with whom I sincerely regret to differ. What I intend to say to-night will not exactly be a reply to Judge Hoadly, but I shall, to a certain extent, travel over the same ground with him. I shall trace the early history of the Liberal movement in our own city and county, and I shall then endeavor to point out to you why and wherein my conclusions, although drawn from the same facts, must differ from his.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN HAMILTON COUNTY.

It was during the early part of 1871 that Judge Hoadly and a number of other Cincinnati gentlemen, myself included, were agreed that the Republican party had accomplished its great purpose; that a party cannot forever live on the reminiscences of the past without meeting the questions of the present; that the old issues had been decided, and that new questions should take their place; that a party must have objects and principles to underlie its organization, in order to enlist the sympathies of earnest and thinking men, who would take no interest in it as a mere machinery for the distribution of offices under the working of our beautiful system of primary meetings and conventions. We looked upon the fact that the Republican party had had a two-thirds majority in Congress for so many years, and yet, with its full and undisputed power, had refused to put an end to the resentments of the war by a general amnesty; that it had done nothing for Civil Service Reform; that it had done nothing to regulate our finances and to prepare for a gradual return to specie payments; that it had given us the worst and most unjust and grinding protective tariff we have ever had, and that, instead of pacifying the South and endeavoring to heal the wounds inflicted by the war, it had sustained the rule of the carpet-baggers which, with the exception of the Roman Proconsuls in the Provinces, stands without a parallel in history for rapacity and corruption.

I then suggested to Judge Hoadly the propriety of uniting with a number of men whose views agreed with our own, into a club or association, for the purpose of disseminating and promoting certain principles which we intended to urge upon the Republican party for adoption. A number of consultations were held, in which such Republicans as Stanley Matthews, George R. Sage, Governor Cox, General Burnett, E. W. Kittredge, Lewis Mills, John G. Olden, Peter H. Clark and others participated. Most of the meetings were held at Judge Hoadley's office, which he very kindly had placed at our disposal.

THE CENTRAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A committee was finally appointed to prepare a declaration of principles and a constitution for our association. Judge Hoadley did not think it advisable to form a club. He was in favor of a declaration of principles, to be followed up by a rousing meeting, by which we were to enter our protest against the doings of the men who had assumed the management and control of the Republican party. In this, however, the Judge was overruled, and the formation of a club was resolved upon.

The committee to draft a declaration of principles consisted of George R. Sage, General Burnett, and myself. If I am not mistaken, there were two other members, but we three constituted ourselves a sub-committee, and did the work. We prepared the paper, a copy of which I hold in my hand. You will allow me to read it:

"CENTRAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES—ADOPTED AT CINCINNATI, MARCH 18, 1871.

"We, the undersigned, members of the Republican party, proud of its past services in preserving the Union, abolishing slavery, and establishing the political equality of all citizens, but convinced that its continued usefulness and success will depend upon its meeting the questions of the present and the immediate future in the spirit of justice, independence, and equality which have illustrated its progress hitherto, have organized the Central Republican Association of ———, for the promotion of our united efforts and influence of the following views and principles, which it is our earnest conviction should be adopted by the Republican party for its future guidance:

"1. We believe the further continuance of the policy of disfranchisement to be incompatible with a proper regard for the fundamental principles of Republican Government and sound statesmanship; and, while unalterably determined to maintain the great results of the war, we insist that its enmities and resentments shall be buried, that all remaining causes of irritation shall be removed, and that all political disabilities imposed for participation in the rebellion shall be abolished.

"2. We believe that, to defray the expenses of the Government, to pay the interest on the National debt, and the principal as it shall from time to time become due, a considerable portion of the public revenue should be derived from duties on imports, but that such duties should be imposed for revenue and for no other purpose.

"We are opposed to the present system of protective duties. It is unjust and wrong in principle, and defeats its own ends in practice. It is at war with every principle of equality and justice on which the Republican party was founded. It promotes corruption in legislation and plunder in high places. It has needlessly and heavily increased the cost of living, crippled our export trade, destroyed our shipbuilding and paralyzed our industry. It has created onerous monopolies, augmented the expenses of collecting the revenue, encouraged smuggling, stimulated frauds and dishonesty in Custom Houses, and so increased the cost of production as to enable foreign manufacturers to undersell us in our own markets. We are willing to be taxed for the support of the Government, but we protest against being taxed for the benefit of private individuals and corporations; and we further protest against making the shroud of the old Whig party the mantle of Republicanism. We, therefore, demand that tariff duties be so adjusted as to derive the requisite revenue from the smallest possible number of taxable articles.

"3. We are opposed to the employment of Government patronage for party purposes. We believe that the maxim 'To the victors belong the spoils,' is immoral, unwise, and detrimental to the public service, and that its tendency has been to corrupt the political life-blood of the nation. We protest against the use of public offices to reward political friends or punish political enemies. We are in favor of an immediate and thorough reform of the civil service of the Federal Government, and we insist that the appointment of subordinate officers should be made on the ground of fitness only, with promotions for merit, and the tenure of the office depending on the honesty and efficiency of the officer, without regard to the fluctuations of political opinions and the changes of party relations. We further believe that party nominations should be made only when party principles are at stake, and that the custom of applying party or political tests to candidates for merely local offices degrades the standard of public morality, lowers the tone of political affairs, breeds corruption and inefficiency in office, and transfers the people's right to choose their own municipal rulers and representatives to the fraudulent lottery of caucuses and conventions, which, instead of facilitating, impede, clog, and obscure the expression of the popular will.

"4. We believe that an irredeemable currency is fraught with great evils and dangers to the well-being of the country. It causes pernicious fluctuations, unsettles values, destroys confidence, and forms a dangerous weapon in the hands of demagogues appealing to ignorance and prejudice. With boundless resources, and revenues in excess of the expenditures of the Government, notwithstanding the fearful war through which we have passed, we can see no excuse for endangering the public credit by floating the broken promises of the Nation. We, therefore, deem it the duty of the Republican party to take initiatory steps for a gradual but certain return to gold and silver as the only true basis of currencies.

"Animated by an abiding conviction that these views will sooner or later be vindicated by the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, we present them to our fellow-citizens for their deliberate and candid consideration."

REFORM WITHIN THE PARTY.

After the Committee had agreed on this draft, it was submitted to a full meeting of the founders of the Association. And here a most interesting discussion arose. Mr. E. W. Kittredge objected to the use of the word Republican. He said he knew a great number of Democrats who entirely agreed with our views and would subscribe to the four points of our platform, but, not having been Republicans, they would be denied the right of membership. He believed in inviting the co-operation of all men without regard to their past political affiliations, if they agreed with our principles. Mr. Kittredge's views were not seconded, which, as I see now, although I did not see it then, was a great mistake. The opinion was expressed by most of the members that it would not be difficult to induce the Republican party to adopt these principles, and thus to make itself the party of the future. It was thought desirable by almost all the gentlemen who participated in our deliberations that we should avail ourselves of an already existing organization, and that if the Republican party should refuse to embrace the opportunity of thus securing a future for itself, it would be time enough to try the other party or to proceed to the formation of a third. At all events, it was considered, that common prudence dictated that we should not cut loose from the Republican party, but that our efforts at reform should be made within the party, and this was another mistake. To reform a party corrupted by the long and undisturbed possession of power, from within its ranks, is like attempting to ventilate a house by closing all the doors and windows. It is simply impossible. No party has ever been reformed by efforts from within its own organization. It can only be done by blows from without. Every party has a certain mission to perform, and, having done so, its purpose is fulfilled, and the condition of its life is gone. It may live on for a while, as it were, without a soul, by the sheer force of habit and discipline, but it has no vitality, and its final dissolution is merely a question of time. Hence, by the light of subsequent experience, I do not hesitate in the least humbly to acknowledge that my friend, Mr. Kittredge, was right, while his associates, myself included, were wrong.

And now followed a series of abortive efforts made by members of the association *within* the Republican party, the history of which, although not strictly connected with my subject to-night, is so amusing and instructive, especially for those who may hereafter feel tempted by the spirit of Job to try the experiment of reforming a party through itself, that I cannot pass them unnoticed.

JUDGE STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Our first step was to have a meeting for the purpose of introducing our new organization to the public. Judge Stanley Matthews, who had been elected President of the Association, delivered his inaugural address, and was followed by Governor Cox and Peter H. Clark. Judge Matthews' speech, I am sorry to say, killed our young bantling. It stamped all the vitality out of it, and left it as harmless as that celebrated and never-to-be-forgotten "lamb" of Mary, whose fleece was white as "snow." The Judge repeated with particular emphasis that our Central Club was a Republican Club, destined to work *within* the Republican party; that only Republicans could belong to it, and that a member, by ceasing to be a Republican, would cease to be a member of the club. If we meant to impress our principles upon the Republican party, our language should have been entirely different. The Judge should have told the party managers: "Gentlemen, we are Republicans, and want to continue within the Republican party, provided the party continues to represent our principles; but we wish you to understand that we place principles above party. Here are our views. If they can be carried out within and by the Republican party, we shall be glad to remain with the party. If the Republican party repudiates these principles, we shall seek some other organization to carry them out."

Such language would have impressed the High Board of Directors who managed the affairs of the Republican party that we meant business. It would have alarmed them. It would have caused them to apprehend a bolt, and they might have listened to our wishes in order to prevent it. But Judge Matthews told them differently. His language, rightly translated, meant: "Gentlemen, allow us to present you certain principles, which we believe to be right. We know that up to this time you have done almost everything that we denounce in this paper, but we humbly beg you not to do so again. If, however, you should see fit to treat our humble prayer with contempt, we shall, nevertheless, remain faithful members of your organization. Do not be alarmed as to our intentions. We do not mean anything. We merely petition to you to correct you evil ways and leave off your evil habits. But you may do as you please about our humble prayer. We shall never violate our party allegiance. Any one of us who should withdraw from the party will cease to be a member of our club." You may imagine the result of such language. It deprived our organization of all practical significance.

The result was that our movement made

The children laugh and cry to see a lamb at school.

The Central Association died at its birth, and never survived its first public meeting. And although the club, with such men as Cox, Hoadley, Kittredge, Sage, Burnett, Matthews, Stanton, Clark, contained the intellectual cream of the Republican party of this county, the judgment of the politicians was that it amounted to nothing, that it was all brains and no muscle; that there was—you will pardon the uncouth but characteristic expression—"no hell in it," that the "boys" were not with it; in short, that it was not worth while to be troubled about it. And the politicians were right.

ANOTHER EFFORT WITHIN THE PARTY.

Our next effort *within* the Republican party was an attempt to submit our views to the united wisdom of the party in State Convention assembled at the State Capital. We had read in the faithful *Gazette*, and in the loyal *Times-Chronicle* that, in order to keep political parties in the path of virtue, all good citizens should take part in the primary meetings, so as to secure the election of such delegates as will represent their wish, and carry out their views. And,

What made the lamb love Mary so?

Like good boys, we determined to take part in the Republican primaries in order to elect at least one or two men who would represent our views at Columbus. But, in spite of all our obedience, in spite of all our goodness, and Judge Matthews' protestations of unswerving allegiance to the party, the great fiat had already gone out against us, and "*the teacher then replied*" that not one of these "New Departure" heretics should be elected a delegate to the State Convention from Hamilton County; for although through the mouth of Judge Matthews, we had solemnly promised that we would be good boys, the Board of Managers and Directors, who then shaped the destinies of the Republican party in Hamilton County, were afraid that we would make trouble at Columbus; that we would, perhaps, urge our views with too much pertinacity, and that, therefore, it would be better to keep the unruly children at home.

THE KITTREDGE CAMPAIGN.

We had determined on an attempt to elect Judge Hoadley as a delegate from his precinct, and he had at first expressed a willingness to make the race. But, some time before the primary meetings, he notified us that, from all appearances, he would certainly be defeated by the regulars, and so he withdrew from the contest. It was at this juncture that our own fellow-citizen, of Avondale, Mr. E. W. Kittredge, threw himself into the breach, and with a noble spirit of self-immolation unsurpassed and hardly equalled by anything in the days of ancient Rome, consented to be a candidate for the high and lucrative office of delegate to the Republican State Convention, for the district composed of the precincts of Clifton, Corryville, and Avondale.

And now, my unprofessional and uninitiated fellow-citizens (I call you so in a political sense), you do not know, perhaps, that it costs almost as much trouble, in a county like ours, and money to be elected a delegate to a convention as it would cost to secure a nomination to a ward or township office, with fees and salary attached to it. Mr. Kittredge, undaunted by the difficulties in his path, commenced to canvass his district to solicit votes for the high honor to go to Columbus, at his own expense, and to present the views of our Liberal Association to the Republican State Convention, which, in all probability, would have kicked him out, together with our declaration of principles, if he had succeeded in getting there. But he should not go. A general order had been issued that none of the "New Departure men," as we were then called, should go. There was a contest then going on in the county between one set of noble patriots who wanted to have General Noyes nominated for the office of Governor, and another set of powerful "wheel-horses" who preferred Benjamin F. Wade. Noyes largely predominated in this district, and Mr. Kittredge, in order to allay all apprehensions on the subject of candidates, in which he took no interest, declared himself in favor of Noyes. But he was informed by the Noyes managers that they had already selected another candidate, that they loved Mr. Kittredge dearly, but regretted that they had already determined on another gentleman as delegate, and that, under the circumstances, they could only advise him to withdraw. Mr. Kittredge, however, was not to be discouraged. Baffled in his effort to secure his election by an alliance, he determined to fight it out alone. The most herculean efforts were made against him by the managers, efforts that were entirely superfluous, because, with the managers and their following against him, he was beaten at the start. I seconded him to the bitter end, but we were routed like home guards by regular cavalry. Yes, gentlemen, if you had seen how the voters were dragged in by the watchmen to vote for the gentleman who had already been determined upon, how, to make assurance doubly sure, three omnibus loads of our African fellow-citizens from Avondale appeared on the field of action shortly before the closing of the polls, like Blucher and the Prussians on the fatal field of Waterloo, also to vote for the gentleman who had already been determined on, and with what demon-like yells and howls the vote of one of our men was rejected, nominally because he had arrived half a second after the time for the closing of the polls, but in point of fact, because he would not have voted for the gentleman already determined upon; if you could have beheld that beautiful scene, illumined by the placid smile of your fellow-citizen, Mr. R. H. Stephenson, of the United States Custom House, as he gazed, with the calm serenity of a Roman Imperator, on the field of victory; if you had witnessed all that, and could have cherished the delusion that it is possible to reform a powerful party by the means at your disposal *within* that party, I would have admired your faith but I would have deplored your judgment.

AND STILL ANOTHER EFFORT AND ANOTHER FAILURE.

Mr. Kittredge defeated at the polls but still undaunted, determined on another effort to lay our just demands before the Republican State Convention. He had our declaration of principles printed in a sufficient number of copies for circulation among the delegates and sent it to Columbus. And what was the response? Governor Dennison snubbed us in his speech as temporary Chairman. The Committee on Resolutions, with Ben. Eggleston and Henry Kessler as representatives of our two Cincinnati districts, made a report in which our principles were either ignored or directly repudiated. And thus ended our second effort to promote our principles within the ranks of the Republican party.

The Republican County Convention followed next. Meeting on the eve of a Senatorial election, it had to nominate candidates for the Legislature, who, if elected, would have a vote in the election of a United States Senator. Again, we wanted some declaration to pledge our county members in favor of a Revenue Reformer. John G. Olds, one of our "New Departurists," offered a resolution simply declaring that the Republican party was not committed to a protective tariff, but favored toleration of opinion and invited discussion on the subject. The resolution was drawn very mild. It was another one of Mary's little lambs. The Convention might have passed it without hurting or even scaring the Protectionists while it would have been pleasing to the Liberals. Nevertheless, it was squelched, by being referred to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate, and with it was strangled another effort to secure the recognition of our views and principles *within* the Republican organization.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The Senatorial election followed next. I need not tell you that Senator Sherman was not considered a representative of the views contained in our declaration of principles. He had admitted that he did not know the difference between a protective tariff and a tariff for revenue only. We were all in favor of securing the election of some one as his successor who should know that difference. Mr. Sherman, as the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, was looked upon as the main stay of protection in the United States Senate, and it was natural that the Republicans of our way of thinking desired to see him superseded by a Liberal. We had a few of Mary's little lambs in the Legislature who could not and would not have been elected in this county had it not been for the active and energetic Liberal support they received on the supposition that they would not vote for John Sherman. I do not wish to go into details, but I am free to say that Mr. Charles P. Taft, Mr. John Fallis, Mr. Wilson and General Tom Young would not have been elected, had it not been generally understood that they were anti-Sherman men. Of General Young we have no right to complain. He told us frankly and explicitly that he was opposed to Mr. Sherman, but would consider himself bound to vote for the Republican caucus nominee. Mr. Young did as he had promised. He voted against Sherman in caucus, but voted for him as the regular candidate. Nor do we find fault with Mr. Fallis, except that he withdrew his vote from one protectionist in order to cast it for another. Of Messrs. Charles P. Taft and Wilson, however, I must say that they disappointed the just expectations of those of their friends who had turned the scales in favor of their election. Like poor little Red Riding Hood, they set forth to visit their grandmother, but fell in with the wolf who swallowed them up as he had swallowed all the other original anti-Sherman Republicans of the Ohio Legislature.

Such was our position in the Republican party. Our complaints had remained unheeded by the Republican leaders in Congress and out of it. Our appeals to the party managers had been treated with contempt; our declaration of principles was kicked out of the Republican State Convention. We had been snubbed at Columbus, and were snubbed by the Republican managers of this county, although they should have known that in this county, at least, we, the Liberals or New Departure Republicans, held the balance of power. Our principles had been repudiated by the Republicans in Congress, by the Republican party in our State Legislature, and by the Republican County Convention at home. They would not even allow us a hearing. They did not even condescend to give us a minority representation among their delegates to the State Convention, or on their Legislative tickets. This was the success with which we had met in our efforts *within* the Republican party.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

By this time Judge Hoadly, Stanley Matthews, and others had realized the uselessness of all attempts to bring the Republican party to the support of our views, and consequently they went into the Cincinnati movement. Of the Cincinnati Convention, with its preludes and incidents, and the scenes and events that followed it, Judge Hoadly has given you a detailed history. It is too late now to enter into a critical and historical examination as to what might, could or should have been done; we are now compelled to look at what *has been* done and at what aspect the real situation presents. In politics, as well as in life, things hardly ever turn out as we wish them to. The world is full of drawbacks and disappointments, and there is a great deal of wisdom in the old saying that we should take it as it is, and not as it should be.

Judge Hoadley, Stanley Matthews, and several others of my associates, of the original "New Departure," were opposed to General Grant's re-election *before* the Cincinnati Convention; they were opposed to the spirit and practices of the men who had obtained control of the Republican party, *before* the Cincinnati Convention. They are now in favor of continuing for four years a system which they then so ably and energetically opposed. What has caused this change? Have the Republican Directors relented? Have they consented to throw overboard protection, and to reform the Civil Service? Have the Camerons and the Hartranfts, and the Conklings ceased to be what they were last April and May? Have the sinners done penance and become paragons of virtue? Have the angels of darkness been transformed into angels of light? Nothing of the kind. The Republican management still continues in the same objectionable shape in which we left it last May. Our convictions on the most important political and economical questions are still repudiated by the Republican party. Things on that side are unchanged. Whence then comes the change in the minds of my friends Stanley Matthews and Judge Hoadly? Answer: Because they were disappointed in the result of the Cincinnati Convention. So was I. So were hundreds and thousands of those who now support Horace Greeley. [Applause.]

THE PLATFORM.

In what particular were they disappointed? The Cincinnati Convention did two things. It adopted a platform and it nominated a candidate. That platform—excepting only one point—is an excellent, a most admirable document. Judge Hoadley was one of its authors. General Burnett called it our Second Declaration of Independence. Judge Matthews was satisfied with it. It contains a declaration of principles which are right from beginning to end, and which, with but one exception or omission, rather, are strictly in harmony with our New Departure declaration of 1871.

THE CANDIDATE.

It is not the platform, but the candidate, in which they were disappointed. In this respect I can sympathize with my friends Judge Hoadly and Judge Stanley Matthews. I might confess right here that Mr. Greeley was not my first and not my second choice. I might add that he was not my third choice. I might even say that he was not my choice at all. But what should I do, and where should I go to? There might have been a possibility of inducing the Baltimore Convention to nominate a Liberal Democrat like Mr. Groesbeck, whom I should have most cheerfully supported, but the men who might have brought about such a nomination waited until it was too late; and it is too late now, as I have already said, to weep over what might have been. There are but two candidates in the field. Mr. O'Conor has declined; and even if he should accept, his candidacy would amount to nothing; and for Victoria Woodhull, our wives would not allow us to go. [Laughter and cheers.] Hence we must choose between Grant and Greeley, and in justice to Judge Hoadly and Stanley Matthews, I must say it was a very difficult task for me to arrive at a decision. I distrusted the correctness of my own views when I found that my decision would differ from that of my friend Hoadly, with whom I had agreed for so many years; for we used to be Free-soilers and Republicans together in the days of old when the men but a few months ago denounced us as apostates and traitors to the Republican party, amused themselves with stoning Republican processions [applause] and throwing dirt or dead cats on the stands of Republican meetings. Hence, when I found that my long incubation had led me to a result different from that at which Judge Hoadley had arrived, I thought I must think it over again in order to ascertain whether in some part of my reasoning I had not made a mistake; and so I did go over the whole ground again, but I could not arrive at a conclusion differing from the one I shall now submit to my neighbors and fellow-citizens.

THE ALTERNATIVE OF AN ORIGINAL LIBERAL.

This election is not exactly a feast for our tastes. It is more or less a choice between evils. It is what German-Americans call a feast of hobnails, which it is hard to swallow, and harder still to digest. But to a man who, like myself, helped to prepare, signed and advocated the document which I read to you in the beginning of my remarks, but this alternative is presented: From the success of which side of this contest may we expect more for the furtherance of the principles contained in our original declaration? By those principles I stand. I have stood by them for years, and I shall stand by them hereafter. I know that such views can not be carried out at once. All reforms are necessarily of slow growth. Rome was not built in a day. In the peaceful development of Republics there is no cutting of the Gordian knot; it must be slowly and gradually untied. Hence, if I can not get a whole loaf, I take half a loaf. If I can not get half a loaf, I take a quarter; and even a crumb is better than no bread at all. From which side, then, may we hope more for the promotion of the principles in the correctness and justice of which we (I mean the original New Departurists) firmly believe?

The programme of 1871, which I read to you, contains four points. Let us begin with the first, the question of

RECONCILIATION.

It is not exactly Amnesty, nor the removal of disabilities alone which we want. It is reconciliation. We want to inaugurate a new era of good feeling. We want to bury the animosities and resentments of the past. While we shall forever hold in grateful remembrance the noble deeds of our soldier heroes, we want to forget the hatred and passions of the struggle. Its glories we wish to remember; its enmities we wish to forget. [Applause.] We are the victors and the victors can afford to be generous. We are all citizens of the same country, and have to live together under one Government. Why then not live together in harmony and good fellowship? Let us have peace. [Applause.] We cannot carry on the war forever. We cannot forever keep alive its reproaches and resentments. If you wanted to hang or shoot rebels, you should have done it immediately after the war. Now it is too late. The war is over, as Judge Hoadly said in his speech at College Hall, before the Reunion and Reform Association, and we want everybody to feel that the war is over. Let us shake hands and be done with it, and let us tender our whole hand, and not one finger and then another, in a sulky and unwilling manner. We want the South to prosper and to revive. We want the wounds of the war to heal. Our late enemies, now our fellow citizens again, have been punished enough, not so much by the loss of their slaves and the destruction of their property, as by the rule of the carpet-baggers, which was worse than the war. And, especially here in Cincinnati, we want the South to prosper, because we want it for a customer. We are directly interested in the Southern trade. We are trying to build a Southern railroad at the expense of ten millions and more, and for what? Not to get to a prostrate, ruined, and exhausted, but to a regenerated, a prospering, a reviving South, whose welfare will be our welfare, whose business will be our business, whose commerce and agricultural success will minister to our own prosperity. [Applause.]

In order to do this the war spirit must be allayed. There must be peace at last. Those men who were rebels will be our customers, our fellow citizens, our friends, and our customers. [Great applause.]

[illegible]

I have no personal war to make on General Grant. I do not intend to disparage his great services as a soldier or his character as a citizen. I regret that in the heat of the contest he has been made the subject of much unmerited abuse. I do not believe in personal vituperation. I am not a Copperhead; I have not asked for an office and consequently I have not been disappointed. I have no personal grievance, and shall not join in the chorus of abuse of which, in my opinion, there has been too much on both sides. [Applause.] I merely believe that while the re-election of General Grant would as matters now stand, keep up and nourish the animosities and resentments, and the unfortunate alienations between the two sections of the country, the election of Mr. Greeley would be the extension of the hand of fellowship to those whom we have conquered in arms, and consequently the final conclusion of peace, the inauguration of an era of good feeling such as this country witnessed under President Monroe, and such as at no time during our history we needed more than now. Mutual forbearance and good will and kindness should at least follow the scenes of blood and desolation through which we have passed. As the day follows after the night, however dark it may be—as sunshine follows after the rain, however long it may have lasted—as budding spring follows after the icy gusts of winter, and beautiful and cooling autumn after the parching heat of summer—so peace, not a sullen, forced and resentful peace, with the embers of lurid hate ready to be fanned into a new conflagration, but real peace, based on reconciliation and the restoration of fraternal good fellowship, should follow after the horrors and sufferings of war, and after the sufferings of an interregnum of ignorance and corruption, such as we have seen under the rule of those who overran the South to devour, like the locusts of Egypt, but not to rebuild, to restore, and to regenerate. [Great applause.]

My fight is not with General Grant, but with the wicked and unhealthy spirit that has, of late, obtained in the Republican party, and ruled it to its own destruction. Those who shape the course of the Republican party are determined to ignore the questions of the present. They are bent on staving off such questions as Tariff and Civil Service Reform, which they consider highly inconvenient and unsuitable to their purposes. In order to succeed in this, they try to fight over the battles of the past. They are the Bourbons on the Republican side, and unfortunately they have the control of the Republican party. To them the war is not over yet. The old cry of 'Copperhead' is still their watchword—the Ku-Klux outrage is their political nourishment. [Applause.]

These politicians are opposed to reconciliation. They ridicule it and denounce it, because it might endanger their power and dispense with their occupation. For this reason they fan the old flame of hatred and discord; for this reason they foster and nourish the animosities and resentments of the past. They have no principles to show, and hence they want to feed on a sentiment which, noble and great as it was, has fulfilled its mission, and should now give way to the equally great and noble sentiment of reconciliation and common brotherhood. [Applause.]

AN EXAMPLE FROM HISTORY.

Let me refer you to an example in modern German history. In 1866, the Prussian and the Bavarian, the Prussian and the Saxon, the Prussian and the Hanoverian were arrayed in deadly conflict. Children of the same race, they met each other in deadly strife and shed each other's blood. The Prussian conquered, and the sting of defeat rankled deep in the breasts of the conquered. Curses, not loud, but deep, were heard by the French agents all over Southern Germany, and many a Bavarian, many a Saxon, many a Hessian swore that he would rather be French than Prussian. Yet when the note of war was sounded from over the Rhine, and the columns of the invader threatened the soil of Fatherland, where was the malignant spirit of 1866? It was *forgotten*, and side by side the Prussian and the Bavarian, the Prussian and the Saxon stormed the heights of Woerth and Weissenburg, and died in each other's arms for the common Fatherland. [Cheers.]

Can such things be with us? [Applause.] From 1861 to 1865 a cruel war was waged between the two sections of our common country. It was a war between citizens, a terrible, fratricidal war. Blood flowed in streams, and the destroying angel was at work. The war ended. It ended seven years ago. The institution that had caused the war has passed away. The tenets upon which it was based have been abandoned. Those who commenced the war had paid for it dearly. There were sacrifices on both sides. There were brave men on both sides. The bones of both our dead bleach together under many a sod. Why should the living carry the old quarrel beyond the graves in which both our heroes are mouldering? [Applause.] Life is short and it has other objects to struggle for than the heart-burnings and resentments of the past. [Renewed applause.] Why can we not after the conflict of war enter in a bloodless and blissful rivalry of peace, and vie with each other which of us, the North or South, will make the grandest strides on our new road to the peaceful conquests of modern progress and civilization. [Cheers.] Horace Greeley represents this sentiment. [Prolonged cheers.] The party of General Grant does not. It was Horace Greeley to whom, although he was not my choice for the Presidency, I must do the justice to say that he originated the only statesmanlike proposition that was made

(*Continued on the Sixth Page.*)

MARRIED.

OWEN—BICKLE—In this city, Sept. 18, 1872, at the residence of D. J. Pridham, by the Rev. C. H. Stocking, George H. Owen, of Chicago, and Annie, eldest daughter of the late William Bickle, of London, Ont. No cards.

☞ Montreal, Toronto, and Milwaukee papers please copy.

BLISS—ATWATER—In Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 17th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Volney Chapin, by the Rev. Samuel Haskell, Mr. Wm. L. Bliss and Miss Emma C. Atwater, both of Chicago.

BIECKER—PERRINE—On Sept. 17, by Judge D. Walsh, Mr. E. Biecker, of Chicago, and Mrs. Elisabeth Perrine, of St. Louis. No cards.

DIED.

REDMOND—In this city, Sept. 18, Jane A., the beloved wife of M. Redmond, aged 23 years and 23 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, James Troy, 230 West Van Buren street. Friends of the family invited.

MURPHY—Sept. 18, Catherine M., wife of John H. Murphy, aged 42 years.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

GRANT—In Springfield, Ill., Sept. 15, of brain fever, Henrietta W., daughter of George Grant, and sister to R. D. and S. H. Grant, of this city, (Chicago) aged 19 years, 5 months and 20 days.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The regular convocation of Union Park Chapter No. 148, R. A. M., will occur Thursday, September 19, at 8 o'clock P. M., at their Hall, No. 631 West Lake street. Business of great importance demands the attendance of the members. By order of the M. E. H. P. CHARLES PERKINS, Secretary.

Masonic.

The regular conclave of Georgas Chapter of Rose Croix will be held at the Hall, corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-third-sts., this evening at 7½ o'clock. By order. JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MILLINERS.

An established business of 14 years', with stock and fixtures complete, is offered at a bargain. The location is one of the most desirable, and town not equaled for beauty or enterprise in the West.

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On MONDAY, SEPT. 23, at 3 p. m., at our salesroom, 156 East Madison-st., will be sold Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block 16, Wolcott's addition to Chicago, being 120 feet on Ohio-st. by 100 feet on Dearborn-st. Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

Terms—One-third cash; purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $9,000, due in February, 1874, with 8 per cent interest, and one of $4,500, due in 1, 2, and 3 years from March 1, 1872, with interest at 7 per cent, and balance in 1 year, at 8 per cent interest.

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Will pay a per cent above the market price for a limited amount of Certificates issued by above Company, if offered at once. S. H. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

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CHICAGO, OCTOBER 7, 8, 9 & 10.

A GREAT TRAVELLING WORLD'S FAIR!
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SEVEN SUPERIOR EXHIBITIONS!
IN SIX SEPARATE COLOSSAL TENTS,
WHICH, AT A CHALLENGE OF $100,000, IS
TEN TIMES LARGER THAN ANY OTHER SHOW EVER SEEN ON EARTH!
Will exhibit in Chicago on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
ON STATE-ST.,
Commencing at Twenty-second-st., and extending nearly THREE FULL SQUARES.
TEN MASSIVE PAVILIONS COVER FIVE ACRES!

Three Grand, Full, Undivided Exhibitions will be given each day, Morning, Afternoon and Evening, for the accommodation of the multitude. Extra trains will be run on all railroads and steamboats for 75 miles, to convey visitors to and from the exhibition at half fare.

Doors open at 10 a. m., and 1 and 6 p. m. Hippodrome performances commence at 11 a. m., and 2 and 8 p. m.

Admission to the Seven Colossal Shows only 50 cents. Children under 9 years half price.

Although six distinct tents are used for the exhibition alone, it is confidently believed that ONE OF P. T. BARNUM'S Massive Hippodrome Pavilions (capable of holding 20,000 people) is large enough to swallow up half a dozen of the largest concerns advertised in the country. And this, be it remembered, is only one-seventh of the entire Exposition!

OF THE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE VISITED
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since it left New York (transported by Three Trains of Forty Cars each, two Locomotives to each Train), there is not a man, woman or child who will not say that it is not only
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Will also exhibit at La Crosse, Wis., Saturday, Sept. 21; Madison, 23; Rockford, 24; Elgin, 25; Janesville, 26; Fond du Lac, 27; Green Bay, 28; Neenah, Monday, 30th. Oshkosh, Oct. 1; Watertown, 2; Milwaukee, 3 and 4; Racine, Saturday, 5th. Aurora, Ill., Friday, Oct. 11; Ottawa, 12; Joliet, 14; Kankakee, 15; Champaign, 16; Danville, 17; Lafayette, Ind., 18; Logansport, 19; Fort Wayne, Monday, Oct. 21.

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CROCKERY,
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Cheapest to Buy, Best to Use, Easiest to Sell
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STOVES.
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Will open, TO-MORROW, his entire stock, containing THE LATEST FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON, for inspection to the Ladies and the Public of Chicago, extending a hearty invitation to all his patrons and friends.
My Store will be open till 8 p. m.

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Store S. W. corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.,
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Contents of No. 6, for October.

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II. A Glass of Water. By Friedrich Mohr.
III. Has our Climate Changed? By Daniel Draper, Esq.
IV. As Regards Spiders. (Illustrated.)
V. Man as the Interpreter of Nature. By Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter.
VI. Physiological Influence of Condiments. By Prof. Voit.
VII. English against the Classics. By a Scotch Graduate.
VIII. The Transit of Venus. By Hezekiah Butterworth, Esq.
IX. On the Derivation of American Plants. By Prof. Asa Gray.
X. Visual Images in Darkness.
XI. Coal as a Reservoir of Power. By Robert Hunt.
XII. A Sketch of Dr. Carpenter. By Prof. Daniel Duncan. (Portrait.)
XIII. Editor's Table: Professor Tyndall—The Presidential Addresses—Herbert Spencer and Dr. Carpenter.
Literary Notices: Flint's "Physiology of Man"—Holley's "Niagara."
Miscellany: Bowlders of the Long Island Drift—New Entozoon from the Common Eel—Insects and Flowers—Binary Stars—School Life and Eyesight—A City's Waste—Mental Exertions Governed by Law—Dr. Hooker and the Kew Gardens—The Work of the Coast Survey—Chemical Influence of Light, etc., etc.
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MRS. BURGWYN MAITLAND, Principal.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls. The School will open Sept. 16. For circulars apply to the Principal.

THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

Call for Liberal Democratic and Republican Congressional Conventions.

General Notes of the Canvass—Announcements of Liberal Meetings.

LIBERAL-DEMOCRATIC.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The undersigned, appointed by the Democratic Central Committees of Cook and Dupage Counties, hereby give notice to the Democratic electors of the First Congressional District of the State of Illinois, that a Convention will be held in the City of Chicago on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1872, at Liberal Headquarters, corner of Washington and Canal streets, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and a member of the State Board of Equalization. The different wards and towns in Cook County will be represented by the following number of delegates, to wit:

First Ward	6	Riverside	1
Second Ward	7	Lemont	3
Third Ward	5	Palos	1
Fourth Ward	5	Worth	1
Fifth Ward	4	Calumet	1
Sixth Ward	4	Orland	1
Seventh Ward	3	Bremen	1
Hyde Park	4	Thornton	1
Lake	2	Rich	1
Lyons	1	Bloom	1

The towns of Dupage County will be entitled to the following representation:

Naperville	2	Wayne	1
Lisle	1	Bloomingdale	1
Downer's Grove	1	Addison	1
York	1		
Milton	1	Total	71
Winfield	1		

The primary election of delegates will be held on Tuesday, the 24th of September, in the towns of Cook and Dupage Counties, and in the wards of Chicago, from 5 to 7 o'clock p. m. In townships, the Town Committees will issue notices to the electors of the place of meeting, and in towns in which the Committees fail to issue such notices, the electors are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections. The meetings of the different townships will be presided over by the Town Committees, or some member thereof. The primary election in the different wards of Chicago will be held at the following places, and the gentlemen named for each ward are authorized to call together the Democratic Ward Committees and preside over said election. In case of failure on the part of any of these gentlemen to act, any member of the Ward Committee will act in his stead, or the electors will choose among themselves, in case no member of the Committee should be present.

First Ward—Old Court House, at the office of Dan O'Hara, Esq.

Second Ward—At Michael Evans', northeast corner of Adams and Lasalle streets. G. W. Brandt.

Third Ward—Green Tree House, corner Third avenue and Twelfth street. Patrick Egan.

Fourth Ward—Ulrich Hotel, corner State and Twenty second streets. Patrick O'Brien.

Fifth Ward—At John Hartnett's Twenty-ninth street and Park avenue. Ed. Phillips.

Sixth Ward—Southeast corner Halsted street and Archer avenue. George Hilton.

Seventh Ward—At Bickry Brothers', 630 South Halsted street. P. J. Hickey.

ST. CLAIR SUTHERLAND,
MOORE CONGER,
D. G. SCULLY,
H. H. CODY,
A. P. KINNY,
Congressional Committee for Cook and Dupage Counties.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The undersigned, appointed by the Democratic Central Committee of Cook County, hereby give notice to the Democratic electors of the Second Congressional District of the State of Illinois, that a Convention will be held in the City of Chicago on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1872, at Liberal Headquarters, corner of Washington and Canal streets, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and a member of the State Board of Equalization. The different wards will be represented by the following number of delegates, to wit:

Eighth Ward	9	Twelfth Ward	4
Ninth Ward	3	Thirteenth Ward	5
Tenth Ward	5	Fourteenth Ward	5
Eleventh Ward	5	Fifteenth Ward	5
Total	[illegible]		

The primary election of delegates will be held on Tuesday, the 24th of September, from 5 to 7 o'clock p. m. The primary election in the different wards will be held at the following places, and the gentlemen named for each ward are authorized to call together the Democratic Ward Committee and preside over said election. In case of failure on the part of any of these gentlemen to act, any member of the Ward Committee will act in his stead, or the electors will choose among themselves, in case no member of the Committee should be present:

Eighth Ward—Northeast corner of Halsted and Liberty streets; W. S. Powell.

Ninth Ward—Engine House, Blue Island avenue; Redmond Sheridan.

Tenth Ward—Engine House, corner Clinton and Washington streets; John Scott.

Eleventh Ward—At P. Kehoe's, corner Halsted and Carroll streets; John G. Richberg.

Twelfth Ward—At the Rink, corner Randolph and Ada streets; Thos. E. Courtney.

Thirteenth Ward—Wyman's place, between Wood and Lincoln streets; John E. Ansley.

Fourteenth Ward—Northwest corner Paulina and Indiana streets; P. B. Shells.

Fifteenth Ward—At Henry Hoff's, 532 Milwaukee avenue; Chris. Casselman.

S. S. HAYES,
J. C. RICHBERG,
REDMOND SHERIDAN,
Congressional Committee.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The undersigned, appointed by the Democratic Central Committees of Cook and Lake Counties, hereby give notice to the Democratic electors of the Third Congressional District of the State of Illinois, that a Convention will be held in the city of Chicago on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1872, at Liberal Headquarters, corner Washington and Canal streets, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and a member of the State Board of Equalization. The different wards and towns in Cook County will be represented by the following number of delegates, to wit:

Sixteenth Ward	5	Niles	1
Seventeenth Ward	6	Maine	1
Eighteenth Ward	4	Elk Grove	1
Nineteenth Ward	5	Schaumburg	1
Twentieth Ward	5	Hanover	1
Cicero	1	Barrington	1
Proviso	1	Palatine	1
Jefferson	1	Wheeling	1
Leyden	1	Northfield	1
Lake View	1	New Trier	1
Evanston	2		

The towns of Lake County will be entitled to the following representation:

Benton	1	Libertyville	1
Newport	1	Fremont	1
Antioch	1	Wauconda	1
Grant	1	Cuba	1
Warren	1	Ela	1
Avon	1	Vernon	1
Waukegan	3	Deerfield	1
Shields	1		
Total	[illegible]		

The primary election of delegates will be held on Tuesday, the 24th of September, in the towns of Cook and Lake Counties, and in the wards of Chicago, from 5 to 7 o'clock p. m. In townships, the Town Committees will issue such notices to the electors of the places of meeting, and in towns in which the Committees fail to issue such notices, the electors are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections. The meetings of the different townships will be presided over by the Town Committees, or some member thereof. The primary election in the different wards of Chicago will be held at the following places, and the gentlemen named for each ward are authorized to call together the Democratic Ward Committee and preside over said election. In case of the failure on the part of any of these gentlemen to act, any member of the Ward Committee will act in his stead, or the electors will choose among themselves, in case no member of the Committee should be present:

Sixteenth Ward—At Matthias Koch's, corner Hurlbut street and North avenue; Wm. Strunk.

Seventeenth Ward—At Lowen's, southeast corner of Mohawk and Blackhawk streets; George Bielmes.

Eighteenth Ward—At Thomas Carney's, 63 North Market street; James Lyman.

Nineteenth Ward—Southwest corner Chestnut and State streets; M. S. Webber.

Twentieth Ward—At Ed. Kehoe's, 120 North Wells street; John B. Walsh.

JOHN B. WALSH,
WM. STRUNK,
W. A. GILMORE,
W. H. WEBBER,
S. J. BRADBURY,
Committee for Cook and Dupage Counties.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Liberal Republican Convention for nominating a candidate for Congress, and a member of the State Board of Equalization, from the First Congressional District, will be held at the Liberal Headquarters, on the northwest corner of Canal and Washington streets, Chicago, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 12 m. The Convention will consist of 71 members, distributed as follows:

First Ward	5	Worth	1
Second Ward	5	Orland	1
Third Ward	5	Thornton	1
Fourth Ward	5	Bloom	1
Fifth Ward	5	Rich	1
Sixth Ward	5	Riverside	1
Seventh Ward	5	Lemont	1
Hyde Park	[illegible]	Calumet	1
Lake	[illegible]	Bremen	1
Lyons	[illegible]	Palos	1

The nine towns in Dupage County to have one delegate each, and one additional delegate to each of the towns of Naperville, Milton. Primaries in the towns of Cook and Dupage Counties will be held at the accustomed places for holding such meetings, from 4 to 6 p. m. [illegible] Primaries in the wards of Chicago will be held between the hours of 4 and 8 p. m., on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1872, at the following places:

First Ward—Office of Clerk of Criminal Court.

Second Ward—Schroder's, southeast corner Jackson and Clark streets.

Third Ward—Headquarters, 244 Wabash avenue.

Fourth Ward—Ulrich Hotel.

Fifth Ward—Club Room, northwest corner State and Twenty-ninth streets.

Sixth Ward—Northeast corner Halsted street and Archer avenue.

Seventh Ward—No. 719 South Halsted street.

MURRY NELSON,
JOHN W. WAUGHOP,
H. B. [illegible],
HIRAM B. PATRICK,
ELIJAH ROOT,
Congressional Committee.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Liberal Republican Convention for nominating a candidate for Congress, and a member of the State Board of Equalization for the Second Congressional District of the State of Illinois, will meet at the Liberal Headquarters, on the northwest corner of Washington and Canal streets, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. The Convention will consist of fifty (50) members, distributed as follows:

Eighth Ward	[illegible]	Twelfth Ward	[illegible]
Ninth Ward	[illegible]	Thirteenth Ward	[illegible]
Tenth Ward	[illegible]	Fourteenth Ward	[illegible]
Eleventh Ward	[illegible]	Fifteenth Ward	[illegible]

The primaries for the election of delegates will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 24, between the hours of 4 and 8 p. m., at the following places:

Eighth Ward—At Workingmen's Hall, corner Twelfth and Waller streets.

Ninth Ward—At Engine House, Blue Island avenue.

Tenth Ward—At Headquarters, northwest corner Canal and Washington streets.

Eleventh Ward—At corner Milwaukee avenue and Green street.

Twelfth Ward—West Side Rink.

Thirteenth Ward—Coe's, No. 609 West Madison street.

Fourteenth Ward—No. 271 Carroll street, corner Lincoln.

Fifteenth Ward—Engine House, Chicago avenue, near Milwaukee avenue.

WILLARD WOODWARD,
S. I. RUSSELL,
FRANCIS LACKNER,
Congressional Committee.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Liberal Republican Convention for nominating a candidate for Congress and a member of the State Board of Equalization for the Third Congressional District of the State of Illinois, will meet at the Liberal Headquarters, on northwest corner of West Washington and Canal streets, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. The Convention will consist of 48 members, distributed as follows:

Sixteenth Ward	5	Nineteenth Ward	4
Seventeenth Ward	5	Twentieth Ward	4
Eighteenth Ward	5		

And the towns of Cicero, Proviso, Jefferson, Lyons, Lake View, Niles, Maine, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield, New Trier, one delegate each, and Evanston three delegates; and the County of Lake one delegate from each of the fifteen towns, and two additional from Waukegan. The primaries in the towns of Cook and Lake Counties will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at the accustomed places of holding such meetings, from 4 to 6 p. m. Primaries in the wards of Chicago will be held between the hours of 4 and 8 p. m., on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, at the following places:

Sixteenth Ward—No. 108 North avenue.

Seventeenth Ward—Northwest corner Clybourn avenue and Larrabee street.

Eighteenth Ward—73 Chicago avenue.

Nineteenth Ward—Corner Rush and Pearson streets.

Twentieth Ward—Adam Baer's, northwest corner Huron and Clark streets.

D. S. HAMMOND,
C. KNOBELSDORFF,
W. K. SULLIVAN,
S. J. BRADBURY,
C. C. MOSER,
Congressional Committee.

GENERAL NOTES.

The clerks in the Chicago Post Office have been assessed one-half per cent. on their salaries, the sums so collected to be expended in support of the present Administration. These poor dependents upon a "Prince's favor" will pursue the wisest course, and cheerfully respond to the demand. A remonstrance might result fatally.

The following prominent addresses were chronicled at the Liberal Headquarters yesterday: S. Douglas, Evanston, Ill.; L. D. Parmer, Yankton, D. T.; S. M. Dickson, Cairo, Ill.; A. Ward, Lyons, Iowa; G. W. McConnell, Angola, Iowa; A. A. Russell, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A meeting of the Eighth Ward Greeley and Brown Club will be held in Lack's Hall, No. 376 South Canal street, to-morrow evening.

The Fourteenth Ward Campaign Club will meet in Tammany Hall, on the corner of Indiana and Lincoln streets, to-morrow evening. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

A meeting of the Fifth Ward Greeley and Brown Club will be held in Falkenberg's Hall, on the corner of Twenty-ninth and State streets, on Saturday evening next. General Stiles and others will address the meeting.

The Second Ward Greeley and Brown Club will meet at Nos. 80 and 82 Sherman street, next Saturday evening.

The Stock Yards Greeley and Brown Club will meet in the Town Hall next Saturday evening. Prominent speakers will be present to address the meeting.

The citizens of the Sixth Ward, without regard to party, who favor the election of the Liberal candidates, are requested to meet in mass Convention, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, at Healy's Hall, No. 543 Archer avenue, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club in said ward. Let there be a grand rally of the masses. Among the prominent speakers who will address the meeting are B. G. Caulfield, General Lieb, T. A. Moran, and General Stiles. An instrumental brass band will enliven the occasion.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes from the Courts.

A case of damages for false imprisonment was decided in the Superior Court, before Judge Jameson, yesterday, viz: Sidman v. Edwards. Edwards is the agent of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, which Company, it was stated in evidence, had employed plaintiff to work for them, as agent, at $100 per month, but, on some trivial dispute, refused to carry out the agreement, and had Sidman arrested and locked up on a charge of obtaining money by false representations, and other charges, and Sidman was locked up in company with criminals of the worst class. He claimed damages for loss of reputation by the action of defendant, and his attorney, although he would not ask so large a sum, thought his client would be justified in claiming $10,000 for the outrageous treatment to which he had been subjected, and the injury he had sustained. The jury assessed the damages at $2,445, and the Court ordered judgment to be entered for that amount. A similar case, in most respects, Lee v. Edwards, arising out of the former transaction, was also in progress. Defendant was not represented by counsel, no motion for a new trial was made, and there was not a word of opposition to the proceedings.

Field, Leiter & Co. have entered suit against the Pacific Insurance Company and the People's Insurance Company, both of California, the former for $40,000 and the latter for $16,000.

The banks are still hammering merrily away at the Tax Collectors. Two new suits, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court.

Attention is directed to the list of railroad condemnation suits to be tried by Judge Booth on Monday, which we publish in the proper place, for the information of the profession.

John H. Thompson, Esq. (of Thompson & Bishop, attorneys), left for New York, last night, to meet Mrs. Thompson and the family, who are returning from a European tour for the benefit of the lady's health.

The Grand Jury completed their labors yesterday, having returned 170 indictments during their labors. Their presentment is given elsewhere.

The United States Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

Traders' National Bank v. John Tappan, Collector of South Chicago. Injunction. This is a bill to restrain the collection of taxes on the company's shares, as in preceding cases of a similar kind. Mattocks & Mason, solicitors.

Same v. George Von Hollen, Collector of Chicago. Same solicitors.

The United States District Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

1,686. Herbert Petit. Leave to compound under a certain agreement.

2,065. Ira L. Lount et al. Filed petition for allowance, and entered and certified order allowing petitioners $227.

2,099. George Bernstein et al. Filed stipulation for order at once.

2,[illegible]. Michael Daley. Filed petition of bankrupt, and entered and certified order that this proceeding be dismissed unless objections are filed by creditors within 20 days.

2,069. Beard, Sebeng & Beard. Filed petition for dismissal, and entered order that proceedings be dismissed, unless objections are filed by Monday morning next.

2,068. Sneal & Rebecks. Adjudication entered by default. Warrant returnable before E. N. Hibbard, Register, Oct. 19, 1872.

The Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

1,645. Woolley v. Higgins. Continued by agreement.

1,636. Wendel v. Baumann. Motion by defendant to dismiss at plaintiff's costs, and judgment for want of prosecution.

1,617. Stearns v. Merchant Despatch Company. Passed by agreement; to be tried on 5 days' notice.

1,616. Holmes v. Reynolds. Proof of personal service v. C. V. McKay and default. (Set for 10th of September.)

1,651. Greenleaf v. Dunn. By agreement left to defendant to file special pleas instanter.

2,364. McCutchin v. Young. Motion of plaintiff to increase [illegible]. Damages, $[illegible].

1,453. Greer Turner v. J. N. Corr v. Russell. Jury sworn, and verdict for plaintiff for $[illegible]. Judgment.

1,610. Fools v. Fisher. Continued by agreement.

1,622. Motion of defendant for continuation denied on plaintiff admitting that witness mentioned in affidavit will testify as therein stated. Verdict for defendant, $816.60. Motion by defendant for a new trial.

1,649. Hanson v. Wordel. On motion of plaintiff rule on defendant to file transcript forthwith.

1,654. Rommerill v. Mackin. Jury discharged.

1,625. Blanchard v. Mann. Passed. Defendant's attorney engaged.

[illegible]

1,641. Hartwell v. Barry. Passed by agreement.

1,632. Miskey v. McGinley. Jury sworn. Motion of plaintiff to amend Narr, and submit to court and jury. [illegible]

1,642. Nelson v. Montgomery. Passed. Defendant's attorney engaged.

1,644. Ulman v. Frank. Jury. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages, $[illegible]. Judgment.

1,645. Rayley v. Linder. Submit to court and plaintiff. Damages, $[illegible].

1,653. Hanson v. Weedell. Jury sworn. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages, $[illegible].

(Call 97 to 100 inclusive, except 88, 89, 90, 91, and 96.)

JUDGE JAMESON.

2,129. Gebe v. Kubitschek. Verdict of guilty, and judgment for plaintiff. Damages $[illegible].

[illegible]. Mills v. Knapp. Demurrer to Narr overruled. Rule to plead in two days.

[illegible]. Hammerstock v. Argyle. Finding for defendant, and judgment for costs.

[illegible]. Lowe v. [illegible]. On motion of defendant dismissed at plaintiff's costs, and judgment for want of prosecution.

[illegible]. Sidman v. Edwards. Action for false imprisonment. Verdict of guilty; damages $2,445.

[illegible]. Lee v. Edwards. Jury sworn.

(Call 80 to 100, except 86 and 88.)

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

132. Clark v. Clark. Dismissed by complainant's attorney.

[illegible]

431. Hollstead v. Hollstead. Master's report filed and approved, and decree of divorce.

[illegible]

441. O'Brien v. Sullivan. Personal service on James Sullivan Jr., and Patrick Cooney, [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW SUITS.

40,053. Watson v. Rodgers. [illegible]

40,054. McIntyre v. McDonald. [illegible]

40,057. Union National Bank v. H. L. Handy.

Assumpsit. $300. Narr. John Morris, attorney.

40,058. National Bank of Commerce v. Julia March Reed. Foreclosure of a deed of trust—suit to make trustee under a deed of trust of defendant's husband, deceased, and defendant liable for a note of $14,000. E. A. Otis, attorney.

40,059. City v. Connery et al. Appeal from Justice Banyon.

40,060. Third National Bank v. Geo. D. Barrett et al. Assumpsit, $5,000, and Narr. Thompson & Bishop, attorneys.

40,061. Jenkins v. Norris et al. Mechanic's lien for $342.50. Barker & Wait, attorneys.

40,062. Collins v. Zenieschek. Trespass, $5,000. H. F. Schott, attorney.

40,063. Pearse v. Clark. Assumpsit, $300. Thompson & Bishop, attorneys.

40,064. Margaret v. George Bickley. Divorce. The parties married in June, 1871, and separated in 1872. Alleged adultery.

40,065. Field, Leiter & Co. v. Pacific Insurance Company of San Francisco. Assumpsit, $40,000. Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, attorneys.

40,066. Same v. People's Insurance Company of San Francisco. Assumpsit, $16,000. Same attorneys.

40,067. Mary v. Robert Street. Divorce. Desertion.

40,068. Comstock et al. v. Butterfield. Assumpsit, $8,000. Hugh A. White, attorney.

40,069. McMahon v. Harding, et al. Petition for mechanic's lien. Bonfield & Swezey, solicitors.

40,070. Bancroft v. Blanchard. Confession by judgment, $309.95. Tuesney, McClelland & Tweeney for plaintiff, and W. H. Richardson for defendant.

40,071. Same v. Same. Same, $430.50.

40,072. Listers v. Gambonl. Trespass, $1,000. Morse & English, attorneys.

40,073. Petition of Henry B. Hoornbeck to change his name to Henry C. Tryan. Willett & Herring, attorneys.

40,074. Barnum v. Fenda. Assumpsit, $300. Hillis & Christian, attorneys.

40,075. Blanchard v. Wheelock. Assumpsit, $500. Johnston & Rogers, attorneys.

The Circuit Court.

CONDEMNATION SUITS.

Judge Booth will try the following condemnation cases, commencing on Monday:

1,864. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y Co. v. Peterson et al.

964. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central R'y Co. v. McAnley et al.

1,768. Chicago, Danville & Vincennes R'y Co. v. Hunt et al.

1,769. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central R'y Co. v. Hackett.

1,810. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y Co. v. Dickinson et al.

1,969. Same v. Eberhard et al.

LAW—JUDGE BOOTH.

1,836. Newman v. Woodruff. Default. Personal service.

1,732. Bigelow v. Gregory et al. Default of defendant O. S. Hough, personal service, and in having damages assessed at $1,740, and judgment.

1,626. Harkins v. Rigby. Motion of plaintiff to dismiss for want of affidavit of merits.

1,883. Bahrer v. O'Donovan. Motion of defendant to dismiss for want of Narr not being filed in time, as to Brady & Bardels.

1,665. Matthews v. Ford. Default. Personal service.

1,561. Pottgeiser v. Wells. On motion of plaintiff rule on defendant to file additional security of $1,500 by 23d inst.

G. N. 3,396. Greenbaum v. Reynolds. Motion of plaintiff for rule on defendant to file additional security. Motion returnable next Monday.

55. Fowler v. Hull. Motion of plaintiff to reinstate overruled. Leave granted to plaintiff to withdraw Narr.

1,896. Smith v. Child et al. On motion of defendant, ten days to plead.

1,962. Markley v. Cooper. Personal service and default. Damages assessed at $150.99, and judgment.

1,964. McGrath v. Johnson. Personal service and default. Damages assessed at $161.17, and judgment.

1,410. Bennett v. Demor et al. Personal service and default as to Demor & Mayhew.

1,949. Johnson v. Davidson. Motion by plaintiff to dismiss for want of affidavit of merits.

2,078. Rost v Johnson. Default. Personal service and judgment for $309.24.

1,295. Schaefer v. Culver. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

3,468. Wood v. Hoffman. Default. Personal service. Judgment revised.

[illegible] W. J. Culver enters for defendant.

1,043. Butler v. Bradley. Default. Personal service. Find property in plaintiff, and damages assessed at 6c, and judgment.

686. Bruce v. Starring. On motion of defendant, ten days to plead.

[illegible]. Sherman v. Worth et al. On motion of plaintiff leave granted to amend writ, and Narr, by changing name of Simon H. Hair to Samuel G. Hair, and leave Sheriff to amend return of writ in accordance.

1,843. Partridge v. Herman. Leave to file special pleas in 20 days.

[illegible]. Steele v. Cook. Personal service and default, and judgment [illegible].

685. Reivel v. Krouse et al. Leave to amend plea of general issue by inserting names of Frederick W. Krouse and Josephine Krouse therein. Motion of defendant to exclude plaintiff's evidence from jury for not being admissible under Narr overruled. Dismissed for want of evidence in support of Narr.

[illegible]. Illinois Stone Company v. McKeon. Default, personal service, and damages assessed at $4,077.95, and judgment.

1,777. Smith v. Lamar Insurance Company. Same, and damages $[illegible] and judgment.

2,019. Bennett v. Holliban. Same, and damages $115.16, and judgment.

Call, 33 and 36, and 40 to 50, inclusive. On trial, 5.

JUDGE ROGERS.

111. Jennison v. Martin. Trial concluded. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages, $100. Motion by plaintiff for new trial.

112. Kinley v. Marsh. Jury called. Case partly heard, and dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

114. Musselwhite v. Curtis. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

120. Whipple v. Edwards. Jury called. Trial not concluded.

[Call 46, 47, and from 60 to 71 inclusive, except 63 and 70. On trial, 46.]

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

Kibbie et al. v. Aaron Gibbs et al. Rule on complainant to reassess bill in 20 days. In default, cause to be dismissed.

448. Waldberg v. Dudley. Personal service on Louis Goslin, and service by publication on other defendants. Default and reference to Lawrence Proudfoot.

892. Warren et al. v. Levi Wing et al. E. L. Brainerd enters appearance for defendants, and twenty days to plead, answer, and demur.

[illegible]. Marjorie v. John Wilson. Personal service and default.

612. Prinz v. Jutzenbahn et al. Personal service on Anna Stumpf, Emma Stumpf, Otto Stumpf, Cecelia Marguerite Stumpf, and Albert Stumpf and service by copy on Louis J. Stumpf, and default.

569. Dennis E. v. George Coolbaugh. Service by publication, and default.

464. Hannah McMurphy v. Lucy McMurphy et al. Fuller & Smith enter appearance for Boyles & Coolbaugh, and fifteen days to answer.

563. Nathaniel J. v. Charlotte Parsons. On filing stipulation by defendant, bill taken pro con., and cause set for hearing Friday.

613. Julia A. v. David Ferris. Decree by agreement.

NEW SUITS.

3,927. Tolman et al. v. Hope Insurance Company of Providence, Rhode Island. Assumpsit, $4,000. Cooper, Garnett & Packard, attorneys.

3,928. Same v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company of Chicago. Assumpsit, $4,000. Same attorneys.

3,929. Kibber et al. v. Aaron Gibbs et al. Notice to Henry L. Tolman, solicitor for complainants, by Higgins, Swett & Quigg, solicitors for Eberhart & Sonerby, and Monroe, Bisbee & Gibbs, solicitors for Gibbs.

3,930. Town of Jefferson v. J. O'Donnell. Transcript from Justice Ingalls.

3,931. Thompson v. Patrick Smith. Assumpsit, $1,000. James Frake, attorney.

3,932. Seward v. Congdon. Petition for mechanic's lien. Willett & Herring, attorneys.

The County Court.

ESTATES—JUDGE WALLACE.

Estate of John Hopp. Inventory, appraisement, and award approved. Proof of notice of Wm. Wendland. Executor's application accepted and final amount approved, and ordered that Katherine Hepp, widow, be appointed Administratrix, and her bond fixed at $6,400, and that, on Wm. Wendland producing the receipt of Administratrix for $384.50, balance in his hands, he be discharged.

Kenneth G. Frisbee. Will proven. Letters testamentary granted to Wm. B. Frisbee, and his bond of $6,000 approved.

John Kane. Report of sale approved, unless objections filed or coming in of Court to-day.

Thomas Richards. Order to sell personal property of deceased.

Timothy Collins. Will proven. Letters testamentary granted to C. H. Gillespie. Bond, $8,000.

Christian Frederick Block same, and letters testamentary to Wilhelmina Block, widow. Bond, $8,400.

TAX DELINQUENTS.

Evidence continued in the case of the City v. tax delinquents. Nothing of importance transpired. Hearing continued till to-day.

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE TREE.

Holderness. Pleaded not guilty.

Boyce. People's motion for continuance argued and sustained, and exception by defendant.

Levi. Nolle prosequi entered.

Lee. Pleaded guilty.

The Grand Jury presented ten indictments, making 170 in all, and were discharged.

Hanson. Nolle prosequi entered.

Nolan. Nolle prosequi entered.

NEW SUIT.

304. City v. John Gleason. Appeal from West Side Court.

Illinois Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY'S BUSINESS.

OTTAWA, Sept. 18, 1872.—The business transacted in the Supreme Court, this day (all the Judges being present) is as follows:

MOTIONS.

19. John C. Donovan v. Wm. G. E. Pope. Error to Cook. Mr. Goudy, of counsel for defendant in error, moved to set aside judgment of affirmance.

94. Mary Louisa Kennedy v. John W. Merriam et al. Error to DeKalb. Mr. E. N. Lewis, of counsel for defendant in error, moved for continuance on ground of sickness, notice having been had upon John W. Merriam. Motion allowed.

142. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company v. Nicholas Troesch. Appeal from Cook. Leave given to enlarge errors as of to-day.

212. Henry Lotz v. William Mason. Error to Will. Continued.

23. The People ex rel. Samuel Peto et al. v. H. L. Mead, Clerk of LaSalle County. Petition for mandamus. Submitted by Mr. Bull, [illegible]

304. Margaret Redmond et al. v. Joanna Packenham et al. Appeal from LaSalle. Mr. Cook, for appellee, moved to strike the bill of exceptions from the record, [illegible]

371. Henry S. Clark et al. v. Leroy Moore et al. Appeal from LaSalle. R. Blanchard, for appellant, moved to file record this morning. Leave granted.

CALL OF DOCKET.

41. David McGill v. Clement F. Fleming. Appeal from Iroquois. Stricken from docket, as per agreement.

44. John J. Briggs v. Robert Wells. Appeal from Iroquois. Same order.

46. The People ex rel. Howard Hempstead et al. v. the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. Petition for mandamus. Same order.

47. Dennis Mahoney et al. v. Daniel Mahoney. Error to Will. Taken on call.

48. Horace B. Hurd et al. v. Jacob McChesney. Error to Henry. Taken on call.

49. Hiram Prince v. Martin H. Underwood et al. Error to Henry. Same order.

52. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company v. John Daniel et al. Error to [illegible]. Mr. Cook, of counsel for plaintiff in error, [illegible] Mr. Cook said he desired either to have the case continued or that he be allowed to argue it. The Chief Justice stated that, as this involved a question of practice, and the Court was desirous of adopting a general rule, they would let the case stand over until to-morrow morning.

53. Milton H. Swift et al. v. Levi Lee et al. Error to DeKalb. Taken on call.

59. Aaron Hodgson et al. v. Elmer Baldwin et al. Error to LaSalle County Court. Same order.

60. The Catholic Bishop of Chicago v. Charles Chiniquy, et al. Error to Kankakee. This case stands on motion for certiorari, the writ not having as yet been returned.

Nos. 46, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59. These are all petitions for rehearing, on which no action has yet been had.

RULE ON CONTINUANCES.

Yesterday, Lawrence, C. J., stated in reference to a certain class of continuances, as follows: "In these cases, which we are continuing because there is no service, if the defendant in error chooses to come into Court, during the term, the Court will take the case, if the brief and abstracts of the plaintiff in error are filed. We cannot take the case now, because the defendant is not in Court. If he comes in at any time, so as to comply with the rule, we will take the case."

TO-DAY.

The Court stands adjourned until to-morrow at 9 a. m.

The call for to-morrow will embrace Nos. 61 to 80 inclusive.

No time has been set for the call of the people's docket.

BRIDGEPORT'S REDEEMING FEATURES.

How This Odorous but Important Suburb is Developing into the Future Manufacturing Centre of Chicago—The Blast Furnace, Steel Works, and Plate and Bar Mill.

The name of Bridgeport has an unpleasant odor in this community, as associated with the atmospheric emanations from rendering houses, slaughtering houses, packing establishments, etc., themes always fertile in reports in the Common Council, Aldermanic speeches, and protocols from the Board of Health. It must be said that much has been done to relieve Bridgeport from this reputation,—much more remains to be done before this important suburb will stand fully redeemed in these respects,—but Bridgeport will derive complete relief from all inodorous imputations in the surest and best manner year by year as it develops its inevitable future as the great manufacturing centre of the city. This approaching, and not distant, destiny of that locality is most plainly seen by any one who stands at the intersection of Ashland and Archer avenues. Within a stone's throw, three immense establishments, the best of their class in the United States,—we do not say the most extensive,—but excelling most others in completeness of outfit and quality of product, give employment to 1,000 men, working in three relays of eight hours each. One of these, the Blast Furnace of A. B. Meeker & Co., is pronounced by the iron masters a novel of completeness. Here the ore of Lake Superior and the coal of Illinois are used in the immense furnaces to turn out from 150 to 200 tons of pig iron per day. Opposite are the vast Rolling Mill premises and Bessemer Steel Works of the Union Rolling Company, covering six acres in extent, with their immense sheds and substantial structures, containing the best appliances for the manufacture of steel and iron rails. The third establishment is the Chicago Plate and Bar Mill, with its puddling furnaces and massive mill trains for the manufacture of boiler plate and the strong sheet iron in use for tanks and smoke stacks.

The scene after nightfall is brilliant to a remarkable degree, and will any who exchange, as many are now doing, their evening drives on the avenues and boulevards for a visit to Bridgeport, unfragrant as would have been the recommendation a few seasons ago, or even for those who seek the same locality by the Archer avenue cars, the evening's entertainment offered will prove a pyrotechnical display rarely to be seen. The most striking feature in its brilliancy and perfection of manipulation is the manufacture of Bessemer steel, the two great cupolas alternating with each other in pouring out their five tons of steel ingots at each charge. Nor is it scarcely less wonderful where the mill trains roll out the glowing rails with the same ease that Gunther would produce his candy sticks, or in the adjoining Plate Mill, where a block of glowing iron is rolled [illegible] into a broad rose-colored sheet that lights up its whole vicinity. Above the building, and far into the air, the tall stacks send the light of their towers of flame far over the prairie.

It deserves to be stated that this is but one of the manufacturing quarters of Chicago, and that the same scenes are witnessed in the more remote North Branch district. It has been a work of great and patient expenditure of immense capital to establish the iron business in Chicago, but it is established, and, at the present rates of all the products of iron, is exceedingly remunerative. Already large additions, and some very striking ones, are foreshadowed to this staple branch of manufacture. There is no city on the continent where the iron-workers will be more at home, and their enterprise more successful than in this city. THE TRIBUNE has had so much to say in the infancy of the discussion of the fitness of Chicago for this branch of manufacturing industry, that it is a grateful task to turn from prophecy to chronicles of fulfillment, and especially satisfactory. Are these notes of substantial progress in this direction, in the year of our great rebuilding, an assurance to our capitalists that what we are creating we shall sustain?

—A Litchfield, Conn., couple, on their way home from a picnic, were deposited on the earth by the breaking of the carriage. The young man went to a neighbor's house for help, and, in moving about for the door, fell down an open hatchway into the cellar. When he got upon his feet, he found a huge dog barking at the entrance, and, in the brief intervals of the dog's bark, could distinctly hear the man of the house heavily charging a double-barrel gun.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 5d; spring wheat, 11s 3d@12s 9d; white, 11s 2d@12s 6d. Corn 28s 9d. Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 41s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—1 p. m.—Market firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Consols 92¾. Bonds of '65, 93¼; '67, 9[illegible]; 10-40s 87½; new 5s 89; Erie 39. The rate of discount in the Bank of England advanced 1 per cent, and is now 4 per cent. Tallow, 45s.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 18.—Bonds of '62, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9½d; Orleans, 10d; sales, 10,000 bales; for speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s 5d. Corn, 28s 9d. Cheese, 60s. Cumberland middles, 38s. Short ribs 37s 6d. Tallow, 42s 9d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 20 cars reported to arrive, 1,207, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,854, or 482 cars against 339 last week. The market opened very active for all grades, but, before closing, showed a tendency to weaken on common cattle. Good cattle still command outside figures of yesterday's quotations, and are largely gobbled by buyers. There is more fine cattle on this week's run than for a long period past; attendance large, and feeling good; about 1,600 head disposed of. Sales: 158 Ohio steers, av 1,015 to 1,427 lbs, $5 00@7 35; 48 State oxen, av 1,425 to 1,873 lbs, $5 50@6 25; 162 Cherokee steers, av 853 to 1,100 lbs, $4 75@5 87½; 341 Indiana steers, av 1,012 to 1,541 lbs, $5.25@7 75; 102 Texas, av 1,130 lbs, $5.25; 471 Illinois, av 1,078 to 1,678 lbs, $5 75@8 00; 69 Michigan steers, av 850 to 1,125 lbs, $4 00@5.75; 36 Missouri, av 1,318 lbs, $7 00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including one car to arrive, 2,800, making a total for the week thus far 8,400, against 10,200 last week. Market more active than yesterday at an advance of ¼c on all classes. Sales of 1,836 Canada lambs, 66 to 71 lbs, at $7.00@7.50; 720 Ohio sheep, 71 to 79 lbs, at $5.00@5.87½; 44 Canada, 121 to 129 lbs, at $5 25@6.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including 10 cars to arrive, 2,000, making a total supply for the week thus far 12,700, against 17,100 last week. Market active at 10 per cent advance on yesterday's figures. Sales of 517 Ohio hogs, 182 to 266 lbs, at $5 10@5.45; 203 Michigan hogs, 173 to 190 lbs, at $5.10@5 15; 311 Indiana, 187 lbs, at $5.35; 30 stale hogs, at 276 lbs, at $5.00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The market shows a falling off from the heavy trade of last week, but is still active. Prices for cotton goods are well sustained. Prints remain very active and are in short supply for many styles. Printing cloths strong and active. Cotton and wool flannels in good request at quoted prices. Foreign goods are less active, but steady in price. The flurry in the gold market creates some excitement among importers as bearing on the prospective price of goods.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling uplands, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.20@6.60; common to good extra, $7 30@7 50; good to choice, $7 65@8.50; white wheat extra, $8 50@9 85; St. Louis, $7 85@11 25. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal steady: Western, $3 50@3 65. Wheat very quiet, with moderate export demand, owing to the difficulty in negotiating foreign exchange; receipts, 26,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.55@1 57; Northwestern do, $1 57@1.58; choice No. 2 Milwaukee $1 59@1.60; very inferior to choice No. 3 spring $1 47@1.54; winter red Western, $1.57@1.74½; amber, $1.75@1.80. Rye steady; Western, delivered, 68c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn less active; closing steady; receipts, 117,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63@63½c; sail do, 64c; yellow, 64½@65c; white, 65@68c; prime mixed Western, for November, 67c. Oats active and a shade firmer; receipts, 30,500 bu; Western, 47c; Ohio, 49@50c; new, 43@47c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

HOPS—Easier; 35@40c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—More active and steady at 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Dull; domestic fleece, 59@69c; pulled, 59@62c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 8¾@9½c; Cuba, 8¾@9c. Rice quiet at 8½@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 63@63½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $14.30@14.35; prime mess, $13.00@13.25. Beef quiet; mess, $6 00@7.50; extra, $8.00@10.00. Hams dull at $22.00@23.00; tierces inactive and nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams, 11@14c; middles quiet and steady; long clear, 8½c; short clear for October, 9c; long and short clear for December, 8½c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9c; old, 9@9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Dull at 11@12½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 98c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, but not quotably higher; superfine, $4 50@5.25; extra, $6 00@6.25. Wheat, prime firmer; other grades weak and heavy; red, $1.70; amber, $1.74@1.77; No. 1 spring, $1.64@1.65. Rye unchanged. Corn firmer; yellow, 65c. Oats unchanged.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; Western superfine, $5.50@6 00; extra, $7 00@8 60. Wheat active and firmer; choice white, $2.00@2 05; fair to prime, $1 80@1 95; common to fair, $1 60@1.65. Corn quiet; receipts small. Oats in good demand; mixed Western, 38@40c; white, 41@43c. Rye steady at 77@83c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm at unchanged prices. Lard dull; 9c for Western.

BUTTER—Choice in good demand and scarce at 30@32c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 94c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 18—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; red State, $1.70; white, $1 85. Corn quiet at 60c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18—TOBACCO—Fairly active and firm; sales 112 hhds.

PROVISIONS—In fair order demand and firm; mess pork $13.25 cash. Bacon, shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 11½c packed. Bulk shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear sides, 10c loose. Lard unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 18.—COTTON—Panicky; difficult to give accurate quotations; middling, nominally 19½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Low, quiet, and unchanged; cornmeal, weak at $3 05. Corn dull and nominal. Oats, dull and lower at 37c.

HAY—$24.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon buoyant, but unsettled; shoulders, 8½@8¾c; clear sides, 11½@12c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; family, $8.25@10.00. Corn easier; white mixed and white, 80c. Oats quiet; St. Louis 45c.

BRAN—97c.

HAY—Firm at $25.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess held at $14.50. Bacon quiet and firm at 8½c, 11½c, and 12c. Hams, sugar-cured, 17@18c. Lard—Choice, in light supply; tierce, 10¼@10½c; keg, 12½@13c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; fair to fully fair, 10@11½c. Coffee, 15@19½c.

STERLING—22@24; sight, par to ¼ discount.

GOLD—114¼.

COTTON—Easier; sales, 3,800 bales; good ordinary, 18c; low middlings, 18½c; middlings, 19½c; receipts, 1,587 bales; stock, 25,475 bales.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, $1.41. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady; new, 34c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.86; No. 1, $1.71; amber, $1.48. Corn steady at 50c. Oats, 34c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1, $1.23; No. 2, $1.18. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 35½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 26c. Rye steady; No. 1, 57c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 75c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 15c; Oswego, 20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 94,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 134,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand. Wheat scarce; small sales No. 2 Chicago at $1 42@1 45; Milwaukee at $1 44. Corn dull; small lots sold at 52c. Oats inactive; No. 2 Western nominally 33c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Western 85c; No. 3, 75c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1 82; extra white Michigan, $1.80; amber Michigan, $1.46½; No. 1 red, $1.58; No. 2 do, $1 44@1.45. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 910 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $7 25@7 75. Wheat firmer; red, $1 47@1 50. Corn quiet and firm at 45c. Rye, 68@71c. Oats steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand; sales at $13.25. Lard firm; summer, 8½c; steam, 8¾c; kettle, 8¾@9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear sides 9¾c. Bacon, shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10½c loose; clear, 11c.

HOGS—Dull and a shade lower at $4.40@5.00.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm; superfine winter, $5.32@6.00; extra, $6.00@6.50; XX, $6.87. Wheat better; sample lots No. 2 red, $1 75@1.80. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 37½c. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 27@28c. Barley scarce and wanted; No. 2, delivered, 62c. Rye steady; prime, 65c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal. Bacon active and higher; shoulders, 8c cash; 8½c buyer September; clear rib, 11½c; clear, 11½c. Lard firm; summer, 8½c.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Sept. 18.—RIVER—Arrived—Last Chance, towing canalboats Caroline, from Chillicothe, and Iliadore, from Henry, both with corn for Chicago; canalboats Merchant and Monitor, from Peru, both with corn for Chicago. Departed—Nothing. Three feet and six inches of water reported on Kickapoo Bar.

CANAL—Passed In—Caroline, from Chillicothe; Iliadore, from Henry; Merchant and Monitor, from Peru, and Sunbeam, from LaSalle, all with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Parson Brownlow and Burr Oak, both with lumber for Chillicothe. Eight feet and ten inches of water on the mitre sill of Lock 15.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept. 18.—PASSED UP—Props Hurd, Keewenaw; bark Vanderbilt; schrs Maumee Valley, M. R. Goffe, Knapp, Morey, Emma May, and City of Manitowoc.

PASSED DOWN—Props Colorado, Galena, City of Detroit, Guiding Star.

WIND—South.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—PASSED UP—Bark Nelson; schrs Willie Keller, Mary Collins, Wagstaff, Laura Belle, Lydia Case, Ada, Medora, Superior, Eagle Wing.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Fay and barges, Mohawk; bark Nichols; schrs Exchange, Pensaukee.

WIND—South.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
WOOD & SINN..........Lessees and Managers
TO-NIGHT,
And Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons,
The Great London Comique and Vocalist,
JAMES H. MILBURN.
The renowned Jig Dancer and Dutch Comedian,
MASTER BARNEY.
The charming operatic vocalist,
MISS BLANCHE CARTLAND.
The Versatile actor, E. COLLIER. The pleasing danseuse, MISS HATTIE ENGEL.
The Egyptian Jugglers, Miss Sallie Mason, Professor Fox, Charley Benedict, Harry Guion, Harry Richmond, Frank Nelson, Signor Cappolo.
COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE
of beautiful young ladies, led by the Star Premiere, MISS BETTY REMMELSBERG, Sig. David Costa, Miss Sophia Remmelsberg, and Miss Susie Summerfield,
IN TWO NEW GRAND BALLETS.
To conclude with the laughable afterpiece, called
THE MUMMY.

NIXON'S.
POSTPONEMENT.
The vast preparations and numerous rehearsals absolutely required for the perfect production of the grand military drama,
HARRY ALLEN, the UNION SPY,
Necessitate the postponement of its first performance until
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPT. 21,
When it will be positively produced with all the grand Military, Musical, Spectacular, and Sensational Effects.
All the military companies, ladies of the ballet, dramatic artists, and others engaged in the piece, will please meet for full rehearsal at Arlington Hall, 97 Randolph-st, at 7 o'clock this evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
SARATOGA!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED WITH
SARATOGA!
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
SATURDAY MATINEE SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Grand Revival of the Legitimate Drama.
Engagement of Mrs. D. P. BOWERS,
The Queen of the Stage, supported by MR. J. C. McCOLLOM, in a round of their favorite characters. THURSDAY NIGHT, Lady Audley's Secret; Friday night, Benefit of Mrs Bowers, Camille; Saturday matinee, Camille; Saturday night, Grand double bill, Lucretia Borgia, and Katharine and Petruchio.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.
Remember the Benefit THIS EVENING for the
FOUNDLING'S HOME.
MRS. ABBY SAGE-RICHARDSON,
IN READINGS.
MISS SOPHIA HOWARD, Soprano.
MR. LOUIS FALK, Organist.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats at 637 West Lake-st. and 249 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL.
WE CAN,
At the present time, offer to dealers and retail purchasers a superb assortment of Pianos, embracing the most desirable styles of the
STEINWAY
Our stock of low and medium priced Pianos is unusually complete, enabling purchasers to suit themselves, both in style and price.
SMITH & NIXON,
Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.
A. GOODRICH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Real Estate and Loan Broker, 355 WEST MADISON-ST. Office hours, from 1 o'clock to 6 p. m.

Minton Floor Tiles.
I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 163 Washington-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

SPENCER HOUSE,
Cor. Broadway and Front-sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.
Street cars for the Exposition leave Broadway and Pearl-sts., one square from Spencer House, every five minutes. Fare 5 cents.

RUPTURE.
Dr. MARSH'S Radical Cure Truss—the only Truss that cures Rupture. All kinds of Trusses, &c., scientifically fitted at the office of
MARSH & BOWLES, 669 Wabash-av.

EDUCATIONAL.
POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is, in every respect, first-class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
DRY GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, Woollens, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, at 9½ o'clock.
At our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOSING SALE OF A LARGE AND VARIED COLLECTION OF
Stuffed Birds,
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
Mounted singly and in groups, under fine French Crystal Shades, forming Splendid Parlor Ornaments,
This THURSDAY MORNING, Sept 19, at 10 o'clock, at our auction rooms, 55 and 57 Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
Highly Finished
FRENCH BRONZES,
ELEGANT
Castellena, Amarmo, Bardiglio, Sienna, and Agate Vases,
Alabaster Groups & Statuettes,
Large Hall Vases and Columns, and
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTAL STATUES,
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday, Sept. 24,
At our Auction Rooms, 55 & 57 South Canal-st., bet. Madison and Washington.
Sale beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., and will continue without adjournment until all is sold.
This valuable collection of fine Works of Art, imported by Messrs. Viti Bros. (late Vito Viti & Sons), of Philadel'a, and selected in Italy by one of the firm now residing there, and will consist in part of fine French Bronze Groups and Figures, representing Pluto and Neptune, Minerva, Hope, Faust and Marguerite, Peasants, Atalante Warriors, etc.
Finely executed Grecian and Roman Urns and Vases of Bardiglio, Sienna, Agate, and Castellena Stone, large Agate and Castellena Hall Vases, finely carved Alabaster Groups and Statuettes, etc., etc.
The tout ensemble forming a very choice and valuable collection, and well worthy the attention of lovers of the Fine Arts.
Also, on Special Terms,
Several finely-executed Carrara Marble Statues, representing Hope, Madonna, Angel of Judgment, Recording Angel, etc. Splendid Carrara Marble Vases, etc.
TERMS OF SALE.
For all sums under $200, cash; on all sums over $200 three months' credit.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Clothing, Hats and Caps, Piece Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Chinchillas, Beavers, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Etc., Etc.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY MORNING, Sept 19, at 9½ o'clock, at our new and spacious salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Sale of Oil Paintings
ELISON & FOSTER.
Important Sale
OF OVER
150 OIL PAINTINGS,
Of a very superior grade, at the store, No. 205 West Madison-st., corner of Green-st., commencing Thursday evening, Sept. 19, at 7-1-2 o'clock, and to be continued until all are sold. On exhibition Wednesday afternoon and evening, the 18th, with Catalogues.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

$10,000.
AUCTION. AUCTION.
BANKRUPTCY.
We will sell on Friday morning, Sept. 20, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st., the entire stock of a bankrupt merchant, being $10,000 worth of Ready-Made Clothing, and a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods. Sale positive.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.
AT AUCTION.
Special sale to the trade, of 500 Chests, Half Chests, and Caddies of the following favorite brands: Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Japan, and Oolong. At Auction on Friday morning, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, Nos. 85 and 87 Market-st.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION.
Marble and Wood Top Chamber Sets, Rich and Medium Parlor Suites, Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Arm Chairs, Chairs and Rockers of every description. Hair and Husk Mattresses, Wardrobes, Feather Beds and Pillows, French and German Plate Mirrors, English, Brussels, and Wool Carpets, Show-cases, Office Desks, C. W. Crockery, Rockingham and Yellow Ware, Glass Ware, Piano Fortes,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 9½ o'clock.
One fine style, young, sound, and kind buggy horse at 11 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.
Consignment of 35 Horses
OF ALL KINDS,
From a large farmer, to be sold without reserve,
Thursday, Sept. 19, at 10 a. m.,
At 46 Harmon-court, between State-st. and Wabash-av.; also, at the same time, a large assortment of one and two-seated open and top Carriages, Harness, &c.
HARRISON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Thursday, Sept. 19, at 10 a. m., at 275 Wabash-av. Show Cases, Glass Jars, Counters, large stock of Candies, and all the fixtures of a large Candy Store and Manufactory. Call and examine.
T. E. STACY, Deputy Sheriff.

REAL ESTATE.
A FINE COUNTRY SEAT
FOR SALE.
The home of the late Judge Whittlesey, on the shore of one of the beautiful lakes near Madison, Wis., the same embracing forty acres of land, a large Milwaukee-brick house, the necessary out-buildings, a bearing orchard, a large lawn in front of the house well set with tall native oak trees, &c., is offered for sale on the following very favorable terms, to wit: for $4,000; $1,500 to be paid in hand, and the remainder on long time to suit the convenience of the purchaser. The house alone could not be built at this time for less than $6,000. A small investment in repairs will render this place a delightful summer residence for a family. The place must be sold forthwith, and hence it is offered on these very favorable terms. More land will be sold with the house if desired.
Address WM. P. PIERSON, Onarga, Iroquois Co., Illinois.

TO RENT.
TO RENT,
STATE-ST., NEAR MADISON.
Parties who are desirous of renting a part or the whole of a 5-story and basement building on east side State st., 60 feet south of Madison, for three or five years, can see plans of the same at our office, and learn terms. Arrangements in the building will be suited to lessee.
WILSON, PIERCE & CO.,
164 1-2 Clark-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Pickering, Spear & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to settle the partnership accounts.
A. H. PICKERING.
Chicago, Sept. 16, 1872. GEO. N. SPEAR.
The business (general commission) heretofore conducted by Pickering, Spear & Co. will be continued by A. H. Pickering and E. Hopkins, under the firm name of A. H. Pickering & Co.
A. H. PICKERING.
Chicago, Sept. 16, 1872. E. HOPKINS.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of S. LISSBERGER & CO. is, this day, dissolved by mutual consent. The new firm are authorized to collect all outstanding debts.
S. LISSBERGER & CO.
The business heretofore conducted by S. Lissberger & Co. will be continued by the undersigned.
H. LISSBERGER & CO.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.
The Document
OF THE CAMPAIGN.
"CONDENSED ARGUMENTS FOR GREELEY;"
OR,
"Grant's Public Record."
Being a condensed expose of the most notorious of the misdoings of the present Administration; also reasons why Greeley should be President.
ALSO—The following documents, issued by The Chicago Tribune:
No. 1—Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis.
No. 2—Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate.
No. 3—Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.
No. 4—Hon. John F. Farnsworth's Speech at St. Charles, Ill., with Mr. Greeley's Portland Speech.
No. 5—Speeches of Judge Caton and Hon. M. W. Springer at Chicago.
All of the above are in pamphlet form, from 16 to 20 pages close matter. Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single Copies, by mail, prepaid	$ .10
50 Copies	1.50
100 Copies	2.50
500 Copies	12.00
1,000 Copies	15.00

Send orders to RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS
For the Construction of the Foundation of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.
Sealed proposals will be received until the 27th day of September, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the delivery of all material and all the work, construction and finish complete, of the foundation and walls to grade, of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Room, on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans, specifications, and details on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, architects, No. 14 South Clark-st.
Bidders will make their proposals upon the basis of taking the ground in its present condition, and will be required to remove all debris, and make all required excavations for the work, and to have the whole work completed and covered so as fully to protect the same from frost on or before the first day of December, 1872.
All proposals must be filed with the County Clerk, addressed to the "Building Committee," and accompanied with a copy of this notice, and a penal bond, with security to be approved by the Committee, in the sum of one thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, as security for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids received is reserved.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for the foundation of the Jail and Criminal Court Room."
S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
C. WAHL,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.
Sept. 17, 1872.
All daily papers published in the city please insert until Sept. 27, 1872.

Sealed Proposals
will be received by the Secretary of the South Park Commissioners, at their office in the Republic Life Building, LaSalle-st., up to 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, the 28th of September, 1872, for the gravelling of Pavilion Parkway (known as Fifty-fifth-st.) from State-st. to Western-av. The road bed to be twenty-five feet wide, and one foot thick in the centre, and six inches at the sides; the bids to include rolling and completing the road; the work to be finished by the 15th of November, 1872. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all bids.
HENRY SAMS,
Assistant Engineer.

To Contractors.
Wanted, responsible contractors, to estimate for the erection of a five-story building, forty feet front, on State-st.
Plans, &c., at the office of
WILSON, PIERCE & CO.,
164½ Clark-st.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.
Political Goods
Of all kinds. Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH B. PURDY, 23 and 24 Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1848.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*2:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*3:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	†6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*5:00 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:15 p m	*9:05 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'dat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 p m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*8:15 p m	*7:55 p m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	*8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	*8:15 p m	*7:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*3:15 p m	*9:10 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	*12:10 p m	*10:30 a m
do	[illegible]	*1:45 p m
do	*5:15 p m	*6:20 p m
do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 100 Market-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time Table.

Leave Chicago	†9:40 a m	‡8:15 p m
Arrive at Indianapolis	†5:00 p m	‡5:25 a m
Arrive at Cincinnati	†10:30 p m	‡8:15 a m

†Mail and Express except Sunday.
‡Lightning Express except Saturday.
Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a m and 9 p m.
Running time only 12 hours.
The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	†6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a m	†3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a m	†10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:30 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. § Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:20 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m
South Chicago Accom'dat'n	*3:30 p m	*2:35 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot Corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	8:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne.	8:30 p m	11:35 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:35 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a m	†7:00 p m
Pacific Express	*5:15 p m	†6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	†6:30 a m
Mail	*5:30 a m	†6:50 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*9:45 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odat'n (daily)	3:35 p m	10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA NEW ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*9:45 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡10:30 a m

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:00 a m

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	†7:00 a m

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‡Arrive Sundays at 7:00 a m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

FINANCIAL.
$5,000,000.
A PRIME INVESTMENT
AT A
Low Price.
THE CHICAGO
AND
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years
7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,
Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at
90 and Accrued Interest.
This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.
The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, W. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jas. H. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Daniel Drew, John Ross, David [illegible], Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.
The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.
Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.
The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.
The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.
The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.
The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.
Pamphlets and all information furnished by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers,
27 Pine-st.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN,
On Chicago City property, in sums not less than $10,000. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
White Star Line
NEW YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 56 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
The first-class favorite steam-ships of this popular line sail regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from New York, with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, etc., etc., at greatly
REDUCED RATES.
The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we will carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamers for
SIXTY DOLLARS,
By Saturday line for $65 and $75; round trip, $120, payable in United States currency; steerage, from [illegible]
Send for circulars giving useful information. Money remitted in any sum. Produce shipped at through rates. Apply at the company's offices, 84 Washington-st.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York. | From New York.
Cuba......Sept. 18 | Abyssinia......Sept. [illegible]
Scotia......Sept. 25 | Batavia......Sept. [illegible]
Java......Oct. 2 | Algeria......Sept. [illegible]
And from Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold.
Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DRAKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. L. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 250, 251, and 252, in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 416, 417, [illegible], in Vol. 17 of the Records of Deeds of the said county, [illegible] for a more full and complete statement of the terms of said deed than is herein set forth, in which Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife, Mary G. Newell, and Nelson H. Bassett and his wife, Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rudolph de Wolf, [illegible] of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson H. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, [illegible] given in evidence of the purchase money for the lands hereinafter described by the said grantors of them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which said notes are fully described in said deed of trust; [illegible] reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than [illegible] months to pay the promissory note [illegible] deed of trust described for $[illegible], payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at [illegible] cent per annum, payable annually [illegible] March, 1870, and for the failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months in the payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, [illegible] which interest became payable on the date last aforesaid, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the owner and holder of all of said promissory notes, [illegible] unpaid, and having on the 11th of July, 1872, [illegible] the subscriber to proceed and execute the [illegible] real estate in said deed of trust described, [illegible] and the power, and duties thereby conferred and imposed, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the [illegible] of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the [illegible] in said deed of trust described, situate in [illegible] 15, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to-wit: Section No. 4, containing [illegible] and [illegible] of 100 acre lot No. 607, which lies south and [illegible] the Hocking River, containing [illegible] 100 acres, [illegible] together 22-100 acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the [illegible] in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, [illegible] money. The above lands are situated in the [illegible] Valley coal region, immediately on the [illegible] Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, [illegible] mines on the land have been opened [illegible] Persons desiring to invest in coal lands [illegible] to examine the above before purchasing.

July 18, 1872. RUDOLPH DE WOLF.

GENERAL NOTICES.
New & Direct Route to Cincinnati
Via Kankakee Line.
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 5, this line [illegible] freight to Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and points in the Southeast, [illegible] as low as other routes. For information and bills of lading apply at Depot, foot of South Water-st., or General Office, 78 Market-st.
JOSEPH F. TUCKER, General Freight Agent, [illegible]
H. J. PAGE, General [illegible] Agent, [illegible]
JAMES E. DENISON, [illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
[illegible] West Washington-st.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREROOMS,
[illegible] South [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A Low Price.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,

Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at

90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. E. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

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The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, 27 Pine-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN,

On Chicago City property, in sums not less than $10,000. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

White Star Line

NEW YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, 5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

[illegible]

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent, [illegible]

Or to the White Star Line Office, 10 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

The first-class favorite steamships of this popular line sail regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from New York with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, etc., etc., etc.

REDUCED RATES.

The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we will carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamers for

SIXTY DOLLARS.

[illegible] HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

[illegible]

RODOLPH DE STIGUER.

GENERAL NOTICES.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati Via Kankakee Line.

[illegible]

JOSEPH F. TUCKER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.

[illegible]

JAMES E. DEMING, Agent, Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 West Washington-st.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

Political Prospects in the Southwestern Part of the State.

Large Liberal Gains Anticipated in Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, and Washington Counties.

Rising of the Reform Tide in Allegheny County.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 16.

The situation in Pennsylvania daily becomes more and more uncomfortable for the Administration party. I have lately made a tour of the western portion of the State, and can speak advisedly of the prospects for the State ticket in this locality. I ran up to this little, antique village, at the base of the Alleghenies, in order to escape the soot and grime of Pittsburgh. One can think and write better amid such glorious scenery as I catch a glimpse of out of my hotel window.

A MORE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY

than this Southwestern Pennsylvania cannot be found on the face of the globe. Follow the Laurel Ridge, the western outlying spur of the Allegheny range, from the boundary of Columbia County south until you reach the Virginia State line, and thence westward until you strike the Ohio River, and you very nearly encircle four of the richest and most populous counties in this great Keystone State. Or, if you will mount a sure-footed horse, you can, in an hour's ride from this ante-Revolution village, reach the summit of the highest peak of Laurel Ridge,—the spot where Colonel Dunbar lay encamped with the rear-guard of Braddock's army, while his chief was leading his men to destruction 60 miles to the northwest. From this elevated standpoint you can sweep with your eye a most glorious panorama of hill and valley, upland and lowland, forests and green fields, with silvery streams of bright, sparkling water glancing in the autumn sunlight, and looking wondrously like bright borders for the fairest of pictures. From this outlook, you can command a view of the great portion of the four counties which constitute

SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA PROPER,—Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, and Washington.

Some of the finest farming lands in the State are to be found in this region, and nowhere will you find more intelligent and thrifty farmers. The farms are a little too large to be thoroughly tilled, and most of the land-owners combine stock-raising with farming. The soil is very productive, and I never saw finer crops of corn growing on the rich prairies of Illinois. But the great source of wealth in this section of State lies below the surface.

THE COAL FIELDS

of Western Pennsylvania lie principally in these four counties; and, in the first two, the Connellsville vein is fast becoming world-famous. The most superior grade of coke for iron-smelting purposes is made from this vein, and the manufacture of it has become a great industrial interest. Along the line of the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, from this point 20 miles west, there are now some 3,500 coke ovens in full blast. The monthly product of coke reaches 2,500,000 bushels, which is worth 5 cents per bushel,—bringing $125,000 into this locality to be distributed between employers and employes every month. There are about 4,000 men employed in this business, and the capital invested must approximate $3,000,000. The price of coal-lands has rapidly increased within a few years, and now ranges from $300 to $1,000 per acre, according to their proximity to the railroad. In addition to coal, the finest and richest grades of

IRON ORES

are found in Westmoreland and Fayette Counties, along the line of Laurel Ridge. There are now several large furnaces in active operation in this little county, one of them making an average of 35 tons of the best iron every twenty-four hours. I understand that the present high price of iron has given a great impetus to this business, and that several large furnaces are now in course of erection, or will be commenced this fall. Wherever you go here you see the evidences of

ENERGY, AND ENTERPRISE, AND PROSPERITY.

The people are intelligent and progressive. If you travel through the country, you pass, every few miles, a school-house or a church, and the influences of these two civilizing agents are to be seen in the tastefully-kept grounds which surround almost every farm-house. In the course of one of my jaunts through this county,—Fayette,—I stopped for dinner and for lodgings at several of these farm-houses. I invariably found a *piano in the parlor*, and a farmer's daughter who could sing with taste and feeling, as well as perform skilfully. An abundance of good books and the latest periodicals were never missing, and the conversation of the farmer and the members of his family showed a pretty thorough acquaintance with books as well as newspapers. Among a people so thrifty, intelligent, and progressive, the Liberal movement in politics, inaugurated at Cincinnati, is,

OF COURSE, POPULAR.

Wherever I have been, I have not failed to find Republicans who are ardent supporters of the Cincinnati ticket. The four counties I have mentioned as comprising Southwestern Pennsylvania, have always been Democratic strongholds; and I have always found that, in minority counties, the Republicans are, as a rule, most faithful to the Administration; that party-lines are the most strictly drawn. But such is not the case in these counties. The most serious disaffection exists in the Republican ranks in Greene and Washington Counties, and I have been informed by well-posted Liberals and Democrats that Buckalew's majority will show a large increase over Packer's majority in 1869. There is some local disaffection in the Democratic party in Fayette County, caused by rivalry between local leaders; but those who should know say that it will tend to increase the Democratic vote rather than diminish it. In Westmoreland County, as well as in Fayette, there was at first a little disposition on the part of Democrats to bolt the Baltimore nomination; but, in a few weeks after the nomination, the disaffected were few and far between. I understand that there has never been any opposition to the State ticket on the part of Democrats, and there is no doubt about Buckalew's carrying the full vote of his party. Even those Democrats who at first vowed opposition to Greeley always expressed the greatest concern for the success of their State ticket.

The miserable failure of Blanton Duncan's Louisville Convention has

DISGUSTED ANY STRAIGHTOUTS

who had obstinately held out to that time. I was unable to find one in this village who would admit that he was a follower of Duncan. One or two said they would have voted for Charles O'Conor, if he had accepted, and a straightout Electoral ticket had been formed. As there were no hopes of that now, they would vote the Electoral ticket which the regular State Convention of the party had created. They knew there were none but good Democrats on it, and shut their eyes to the fact that they were voting for Horace Greeley.

The disaffection in the Republican ranks

IN FAYETTE COUNTY

is not so great as in Washington or Greene; yet it is not to be despised. Some of the oldest and most respectable leaders of the party are openly for Buckalew, and against the Cameron-Ring ticket. The editor of the Democratic paper published in this place informed me to-day that he personally knew two hundred Republicans who would vote for Buckalew. As he is a perfectly reliable gentleman, and has good opportunities of learning the sentiments of the people, I have no hesitation in accepting his estimate as correct. The regular Democratic majority in this county is over 800, and the change of 200 Republicans would give Buckalew 1,200 majority. I think it is perfectly safe to estimate it at that figure.

IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

the Liberal movement has assumed very great proportions. The most active and influential leaders of the Republicans came out for Greeley immediately after his nomination at Cincinnati. Among the old standard-bearers of the party was Dr. LeMoyne, an original Abolitionist, who was several times nominated for Vice President on the Abolition ticket along with Gerrit Smith. He is a man of wealth, and has great influence with the people of his native county. He is a fine speaker, and, although past three-score-and-ten, has taken the stump for Buckalew and Greeley, and will make a complete canvass of the county. There are other men of influence in the party in this county who have taken the stump along with Dr. LeMoyne, and among the number Boyd Cummins, Esq., a lawyer of distinction, and for many years the active organizer of the party in all important campaigns. The Democrats and Liberals united on a fusion Legislative ticket, and Thomas Walsh, Esq., one of the most popular Republican leaders in the southwestern portion of the county, accepted the nomination for the Legislature from the Liberals. Basing my estimate on these indications, as well as on information derived from the most reliable sources, I believe that Buckalew's majority in this county will be fully 800. In 1869, Packer's majority was only 156; so that, if Washington does as well as our friends expect, we will have a gain here of 644.

IN GREENE COUNTY,

the Liberal tidal wave has swept everything before it, not leaving the Administration the semblance of an organized party. In the County-town, Waynesburg, every Republican of any respectability and influence, save the Postmaster, is openly supporting Buckalew. The four most prominent and influential Republicans in the county, all of them members of the Bar,—Ezra Sayers, R. W. Downey, George W. Wiley, and J. A. J. Buchanan,—are stumping for Buckalew and Greeley. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Downey a few days since. He is a gentleman of more than ordinary ability, and a pleasant, entertaining speaker. He assured me that Buckalew would sweep everything before him; he would have not less than 2,200 majority. This will be a gain of about 500 votes.

WESTMORELAND—

"The Star of the West," as the Democrats used to proudly term her, when the news of her 2,000 and 2,500 majority was received,—will do equally well for the cause of Reform. Her majorities of late years have not reached the old figures; but still, when her people were thoroughly aroused, she would occasionally roll up 1,400 and 1,500 for a Democratic favorite. This year her people are united on an excellent local and Legislative ticket, and one of their greatest favorites, General Foster, is a candidate for reelection to Congress. These favorable causes conspire to enthuse the Westmorelanders, and the Democrats will poll a larger vote than they have for many years. Buckalew has paid them a visit, and circulated, in his quiet way, among the people; and the effect is described as electrical. Men who have felt, or at least manifested, no interest in politics for years, are now taking an active part in the present canvass. On the other side, it is very different. The Republicans of this county have for years been afflicted with a local Ring, modelled after Cameron's great Ring. One family has monopolized all the Federal offices for itself and its toadies since the Republican party came into power. Not satisfied with this, it has run the party on just such local issues as it chose to make,—has set up and pulled down candidates at pleasure. The disaffection and open rebellion against such offensive intermeddlings have not been confined to this county, but have extended to Fayette, which, with Westmoreland and Indiana composes the Twenty-first Congressional District. The candidate of this autocratic family for Congress is a man named Taylor, from Indiana County. The Republicans of Fayette County declare they will not support him, and their organ, the *American Standard*, published at this place, not only refuses to put his name at its head, but weekly pours red-hot shot into him and the reigning family of Westmoreland. Of course these local squabbles have a depressing and dispiriting effect on the Administration supporters, while they encourage the independent to cut loose from the old party. Those who are well informed assure me that Buckalew will have 1,600 majority in "The Star of the West." This will be an increase of nearly 300 on Packer's majority in 1869. I have this information from a variety of sources, all reliable; and, from my own observations among the people, I am satisfied that it is a safe estimate,—rather under than over the mark.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The tide of Reform is rising higher and higher every day, and the "Ringites" are already so badly frightened that they are now proposing to sell out their local offices to gain votes for Hartranft. S.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18.

A despatch from New York to-day stated that wheat was "lower owing to the dead-lock in exchange." The manipulations of the gold clique in that city are thus brought to bear directly on the prices of grain in our local market, and touch directly the pockets of every grain buyer in the Northwest. The explanation of the whole situation, the recent rise in gold, and the sudden stringency in money is said to be that a number of wealthy foreign banking houses, prominent among which is the Bank of Montreal, with its $9,000,000 of capital and its control of $30,000,000 altogether, went into this gold speculation a month ago, depressing the price of gold first by drawing largely on its London agency, selling the bills for gold, and lending out the gold which was thus pressed upon the market, and abnormally depressed in price. But, suddenly, when a large proportion of the gold in the market has passed into the control of the clique, the loans are called in, gold is made scarce, and the clique get not only the rise in the price of gold but extravagant rates for the loan of gold or funds of any other kind. The demand for gold obliges other bankers who were not in the ring to sell sterling exchange to get gold, and from the necessity of these the clique can replace at a lower price their sterling exchange sold a month ago, and at the same time get a high price for their gold. But the pressure to sell sight exchange, and the stringency of money, together prevent the negotiation of the usual 60 day bills drawn in New York against the shipment of produce to Europe.

In view of the unfavorable statement of the New York banks on last Saturday, we remarked in our money article of Sunday and Monday mornings that there was evidently something anomalous in the condition of money affairs in New York, which was not fully explained by the despatches from that city, otherwise the condition of the banks would produce stringency in money and a decline in stocks. The events of yesterday and to-day show that this view was correct, and, though money was easy and stocks were firm on Saturday and Monday, it was only a temporary delay. The trap was sprung by the Canadian clique on yesterday, gold went up 1 per cent, Government bonds declined 1 per cent,—which, in view of the rise in gold, was equivalent to a decline of 2 per cent,—stocks declined 2 per cent, and money, which on Saturday was easy at 5 to 6 per cent per annum, is scarce to-day at ¼ to ½ of 1 per cent per day, or at the rate of 80 to 160 per cent per annum.

As far as the direct effect of these circumstances upon the prices of Western produce is concerned, it seems probable they may be transient. But the sudden stringency of money may possibly develop an unsound condition of things in the mercantile community, of which we have already had some warning in the heavy failures in Baltimore. These came so unexpectedly, at a time when money was easy in New York, that it may well be expected that money-lenders, proverbially timid, will be unusually cautious about extending aid to merchants in the East and West India trades, now that a cloud has come over the credit of the whole of that department of trade, while the rate of money has at the same time gone up so enormously that lenders can be as exacting as they please in regard to security and still find plenty of customers ready to give it.

The movement of produce from the West to the East promises to be larger this fall than ever before, and, in the present condition of the banks of New York, and in view of the evidence that the money market there is in the control of a clique who will not be averse to manipulating the price of wheat, as well as the price of gold, the extent of their power, as shown in the present operation in sterling exchange and gold, cannot but be regarded with some apprehension. In this connection, the New York *Times*, of Saturday, remarks that: "In regard to greenbacks, there is good reason to believe that smaller sums have gone to the country than the sharp demand for money in the interior markets would seem to require. The probability is that the country bank balances in New York are pretty closely drawn down. The general deposit line is now $37,350,000 less than this time last September, with a larger business doing in mercantile circles. Most of this difference in deposits is believed to be due to the smaller country bank balances. In the same period the New York banks have parted with $15,716,000 greenback notes and certificates, and the Treasury has redeemed altogether $21,000,000 greenback certificates in return for additional bank note circulation authorized within the year. This exchange, while practically a contraction upon the New York banks, has given $36,213,000 bank note circulation to the South and West, where it is retained, together with most, if not all, the old bank notes and greenbacks previously held in that quarter. And if the demand for more currency should come from the money markets of the interior, it is doubtful whether they have the present ability to draw it from the New York banks."

THE DECLINE IN STOCKS.

The following is a comparison of the prices of some of the leading railway stocks at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, with the same at 2 p. m. to-day, Sept. 18, showing an average decline of 2 per cent:

	Sept 14. 2 p. m.	Sept 18. 2 p. m.
New York Central	99¾	97¾
Erie	52	51
Lake Shore	89½	87½
Northwestern	73½	71¾
Northwestern preferred	90	88½
Rock Island	110⅛	109¼
St. Paul	54¾	53
St Paul preferred	76	74½
Ohio & Mississippi	44	42½
Union Pacific	38½	36¾
C., C. & I. C.	37	35½
Western Union Telegraph	71	69
Pacific Mail	71¼	67¾

THE CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY

by the withdrawal of the 3 per cent certificates during the past twelve months is shown by the following comparison of the relative circulation of the banks and Treasury, on the 18th of September last year and this:

	September, 1871.	September, 1872.
Greenback notes	$356,000,000	$356,000,000
Greenback certificates	38,800,000	7,860,000
National Bank notes	332,489,000	339,402,000
Total	$727,289,000	$703,262,000
Gold notes of Treasury	15,848,000	27,553,000

THE LOCAL MONEY MARKET

exhibits no particular change from the condition of the past few days. The demand for money continues as active as ever, and the tendency of the market is toward stringency.

The heavy movement of produce of course keeps an abundant supply of New York exchange, and, notwithstanding the remarks of the New York *Times*, as quoted above, in regard to the balances of Western banks in that city, the balances which this produce must place in New York to the credit of the West will make heavy drains yet on the cash capital of the East, and keep New York exchange at a heavy discount. Sales of New York funds were quotable between banks to-day at from $1 to $1.50 per $1,000 discount. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at $1.50 per $1,000 discount.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote stocks and bonds in this market, this afternoon, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114¾	115
5-20s of '62	112½	113
5-20s of '64	112½	112¾
5-20s of '65	112¾	113
5-20s of '65 Jan. and July	111¼	111¾
5-20s of '67 Jan. and July	112½	113
5-20s of '68 Jan. and July	112½	113
10-40s	106	106½
U. S. 5s (new issue)	111	111½
U. S. Currency 6s	111	111½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100 & int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 & int.	
Cook County 7s	100 & int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s	90@95	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	108½@109¼	

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY.

Rumors having got into circulation unfavorable to the solvency of the Andes Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, a reporter of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* interviewed the Secretary of the Company on Monday. The result of this interview was, that the Secretary admitted that the reinsurance fund of the Company was not sufficient to comply with the laws of the State of Ohio, and that the Company were then considering the advisability of an assessment on the stockholders to make it up to the legal standard. The following private circular has been issued by the Company, which the *Enquirer* was permitted to publish:

OFFICE ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 16, 1872.

An order has this day been issued by the superintendent of Insurance for the State of Ohio, for an assessment on the stockholders of this Company, to be paid within thirty days, to make good an impairment of its capital stock. You are hereby instructed not to issue any new policies, nor transact any new business for this Company, until further advised. The subject of the assessment is now being considered.

In case the assessment should not be called for or paid, we believe the present assets will prove sufficient to meet the just liabilities, unless unusual losses fall upon the Company.

If any of our customers prefer to cancel their policies, the Company propose to pay them return premium, counting short rates for the time expired, and you are authorized in such cases to appropriate funds in hand or to draw on the Company, less your return commissions. The cancelled policies must accompany the drafts.

You are requested to make a complete return of all business transacted to date, accompanied by account current and remittance of balance.

By order of the Board.

JAS. P. KILBRETH, President *pro tem.*

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Money active this morning, loaning as high as ¼, but after it was announced that the Treasury had purchased $3,000,000 bonds an easier feeling prevailed. Late dealings were largely at 1 1-16, and finally the rate settled down to 7 per cent. Sterling unsettled, but closed firmer at 6¾ to 7¼ cash to-day, and 8 for Saturday. Gold was held closely by the clique in the morning, who demanded ¼ per cent for use, but later in the day a large amount came into market, rushing the rate down to ⅛. Prices ranged from 113⅞ to 114⅝, closing at 114⅛. The corner was not as stringent as yesterday. Clearings, $138,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $48,000. Governments opened weak, but closed at an advance of ⅛@¼ on an extra purchase of the Treasury. The Treasury awarded $3,000,000 at 110.87 to 111.74, all to be paid for in legal tenders. Stocks heavy and unsettled early in the day, when prices declined from ½ to 2 per cent. In the afternoon the extra purchase of bonds by the Treasury and easier money caused a general advance in prices. Erie advanced 4 per cent, Union Pacific 2½ and C., C. & I. C. 1½. At the final close there was a reaction of ¼ to 1½ per cent from the highest point, except Erie. The *Post* says: "The bulls are confident on Erie, Union Pacific, Mail, and C., C. & I. C., and it is reported that a corner will very soon be made in the three last mentioned stocks. A report was in circulation that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Roads are to be consolidated, but the report is not authenticated." The market closed firm.

The situation in Wall street this morning was alarming. The Germans held on tenaciously to the Erie corner, and the Smith & Gould party were eager for another fray. They had calculated the condition of the importing interests, and found that the squeeze in gold brought down some of the heaviest importers in the city. They estimated the resources of the Treasury Department, and felt certain that the Secretary could not come to the relief of the street, but there came indications that the Treasury Department would not remain passive. At noon, offerings of bonds were opened at the Treasury and found the amount $4,703,350 at 110.87.180@112.75.150. With more than the usual promptitude the announcement was made that the Secretary would take three millions instead of one million, as advertised. This was an indication that the Secretary intends to be prepared to sell more than the advertised amount of gold to-morrow, and thus aid in breaking the corner in gold coin. The effect of these tactics are felt in the gold exchange, where the prices suddenly fell to 113⅞, the lowest of the day. The rate for cash coin dropped to 1-16 per day, against ¼ per cent this morning, and gold operators breathed freely.

Nothing more than a running fight could be kept up in the money market this afternoon, the turn of the day was so decidedly against the lock-up party. The price fell to 6 per cent, though the closing rate was 7. The Treasury purchase of bonds were made all the more serviceable by payment being made in legal tenders. The high rates of money yesterday attracted much capital to the street to-day, and this was supplemented by fresh supplies of gold, and consequently of currency. On the top of this came relief from the Treasury, and the result is a great disaster is averted. It is reported that a corner will be made to-morrow in Union Pacifics, Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central, and Pacific Mail.

Sterling, 107½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	115	Coupons, '67	113¼
Coupons, '62	112¾	Coupons, '68	113⅛
Coupons, '64	112¾	10-40s	107⅝
Coupons, '65	114	Currency 6s	111¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	112¾	New 5s	111

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	44½
Tennessees, old	70	N. Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	69	N. Carolinas, new	20½
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St. Paul preferred	74½
W. U. Tel.	68¾	Wabash	74
Quicksilver	42½	Wabash preferred	80
Adams' Express	98	Fort Wayne	95
Wells & Fargo	85	Terre Haute	40
American	80	Terre Haute pref'd	60
U. S. Express	75	C. & A.	110
Pacific Mail	67¾	C. & A. preferred	113
N. Y. Central Ex Div	97	O. & M.	42
Erie	52¼	C., C. & C.	80½
Erie preferred	76	C., B. & Q.	132
Harlem	109	Lake Shore	87½
Harlem preferred	113	Indiana Central	35¾
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	135
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific stocks	36¾
Northwestern	72	Union Pacific bonds	87
N. W. preferred	88½	Cent. Pacific bonds	99
Rock Island	109¼	Del., Lack. & West'n	99
N. J. Central	103	B., H. & Erie	6¾
St. Paul	54¼		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Wednesday, Sept. 18.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 9, in Block 31, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 23; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 25 and 26, in Block 13, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 41, in White's Block 5, of s w ¼ Sec 30, 39, 14, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $900.

Lot 42, in same, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $900.

Lot 68, of Lots 157 to 165, &c., in Bronson's Add, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $1,000.

Dugrold st, bet Halsted and Union sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, with building, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $1,100.

The premises No. 315 West Monroe st, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 3 and 4 of Hambleton's Lots 1 and 4, in Block 7, Rockwell's Add, dated July 1; consideration, $2,400.

Benfield st, north of Archer av, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $883.

Lot 80, in Prussing's s w Block of s ½ s e ¼, Sec. 13, 39, 13, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $2,470.

Lot 79 in same, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $2,400.

Wood st, north of Bloomingdale road, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $300.

Lot 51 in Block 16 of s w ¼ Sec. 30, 39, 14, dated March 6; consideration, $1,200.

Idaho st bet Taylor and Polk sts, e f, 23x125½ ft, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $1,000.

Wood st, 220½ ft north of Blue Island av, w f, 21x100 ft, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $850.

Lots 46 to 48 in Scott's n e ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, 75x125 5-12 ft, dated Sept 13, consideration, $950.

Lot 24 in Block 5, Cossitt's second addition, dated Sept 18; consideration, $500.

Winchester av, bet Van Buren and Tyler sts, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $1,560.

West Tyler st, s e cor of Paulina st, Lots 18 to 22, dated March 17; consideration, $8,000.

Lincoln st, s e cor of Twenty second st, entire Block, dated Aug 30; consideration, $20,000.

Madison st, s e cor of Wood st, Lots 2 to 8 also Lots 1 to 4, and e 3 ft of Lot 5 in Block 30, same Subdivision, dated May 31; consideration, $30,000.

Lots 17 to 32 in Block 1, Sutton's Addition, dated March 28; consideration, $24,000.

Kendall st, bet Polk and Bird sts, n w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $2,700.

Lot 3 in Block 48, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated July 26; consideration, $1,500.

West Lake st, n e cor of Paulina st, und ½ of Lot 45, dated Aug 5; consideration, $4,312.

Von Horn st, w of and near Leavitt st, n f, 33½x125 ft, dated Sept 2; consideration, $650.

Burnside st, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 23; consideration, $1,000.

Archer av, n w corner of Joseph st, lots 61 and 62, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 43, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Section 30, 39, 14, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $930.

Forest av, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, e f, 100x125½ ft, dated Aug 29; consideration, $10,000.

Fulton st, s e corner of Lincoln st, n f, 100 ft to alley, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $9,500.

West Lake st, 189 ft w of Ashland av, n f, lots 12 and 13, dated June 17; consideration, $20,000.

Lot 20, of s ½ of n ½ Block 95, in w ½ Section 37, 39, 14, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $7,800.

Lot 98 in Block 25, Section 33, 40, 14, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $650.

Lot 22, in Block 5, Walker's Dock Addition, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $1,050.

Blocks 1 to 3, and Lots 2 to 17, in Block 4, Humboldt Park Addition, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $60,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS

Lots 11 and 12, in Block 12, in Adam Smith's s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $850.

Lots 13 and 14, in same, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $600.

Lots 21 and 22, in Block 4, of Wallace's w ½ s e ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $920.

N ½ Lot 5, in Block 3 of Johnston's Lot 27, in Sec 13, 38, 14, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $800.

Lots 15, 16, 17 and 20, in Block 6 of Cleaver and Sherman's n w ¼, n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Sept 16; consideration, $5,000.

Same as the above, dated April 9; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 14 and 15, in Block 2, of Lockwood's s ½ w ½ n e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $4,250.

Lots 3 to 5 of Lots 27 and 28, of Dobbins' s ½ s ½ n e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated July 5; consideration, $[illegible].

Lot 16, in Block 2, of Bogue's Second Addition of n e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $400.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS

Powell av, 50x116 ft, in Block 10, of e ½ n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $700.

Lot 14, in Block 2, of Stave's n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, w of Milwaukee av, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $1,150.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 3 of Thompson's s ½ Block 3, of Borden's w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $1,000.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Engagements include the following: From Milwaukee, to Buffalo, schr Hoboken, wheat at 14c. From Chicago to Hancock, schr E. R. Blake, oats on p. t.; to Buffalo, schrs Champion and Miami, corn at 15c; prop William M. Tweed, barley at 15c; schrs David A. Wells (yesterday), corn at 14½c; William Sturges, corn at 15c; prop, not named, barley at 15c; to Kingston, schr Havana, corn at 23c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18.—Rates firm. Charters reported as follows: Schr J. B. Prime, 1,000 brls salt to Toledo for [illegible]; prop Roanoke, salt to Chicago at 35c per brl f. o. b.; barks Vanderbilt and J. C. King, coal to Chicago at $1.35 per ton, free; schrs Colonel Ellsworth, same; S. J. Hawley, railroad iron to Sheboygan at $2.25 per ton, free; schr Jennie and Annie, coal to Marquette at $1.50 per ton, free; schr E. M. Davidson, soft coal, Erie to Chicago, at $1.25 per ton, free; brig Standard, hard coal, Erie to Chicago, at $1.50 per ton, free.

BAY CITY, Sept. 18.—Lake freights on lumber from this port range as follows: To Detroit, $2.12; to Cleveland, $3.25; to Buffalo, $3.50.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 17.—Grain freights are firm and 1c higher, owing to a scarcity of vessels. For wheat per sail to Buffalo, 15@15½c is asked, and per steam, 16c. To Kingston, 23½c is asked, and to Oswego, 22c. Charters: To Oswego—Schrs Nassau and Cortez, wheat at 21½c.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,610	4,461	4,356	8,631
Wheat, bu	95,191	126,188	94,796	191,707
Corn, bu	274,150	186,745	288,823	119,316
Oats, bu	71,480	97,995	24,734	53,491
Rye, bu	9,897	18,788	3,151	22,744
Barley, bu	45,480	25,097	30,441	28,937
Grass seed, lbs	81,684	213,327	93,843	......
Flax seed, lbs	472,150	182,994	98,700	......
Broom corn, lbs	27,232	68,020	600	22,000
Cured meats, lbs	49,710	2,780	180,680	429,912
Beef, brls	......	......	183	71
Pork, brls	98	......	1,119	1,507
Lard, lbs	8,810	21,000	24,573	135,228
Tallow, lbs	20,410	22,774	44,000	56,312
Butter, lbs	41,010	73,418	30,000	1,620
Live hogs, No	10,877	8,288	6,477	5,200
Cattle, No	4,436	3,134	1,612	2,45[illegible]
Sheep, No	2,869	1,13[illegible]	......	468
Hides, lbs	126,380	185,298	23,200	48,35[illegible]
Highwines, brls	282	96	473	150
Wool, lbs	16,600	22,779	76,480	9,002
Potatoes, bu	2,105	2,936	122	332
Lumber, m	3,249	4,833	1,871	2,634
Shingles, m	3,689	5,920	2,368	3,872
Lath, m	265	164	247	208
Salt, brls	1,804	1,300	857	1,548

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,331 bu wheat, 1,484 bu corn, 7,074 bu oats, 278 bu rye, 2,816 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 368½ cars wheat; 373 cars and 55,400 bu corn; 73 cars and 31,800 bu oats; 13½ cars rye; 152 cars barley. Total, (980 cars), 436,000 bu.

The drivers of horses along the banks of the raging canal are sharing in the general prosperity of the transportation. They have recently insisted on an advance, and now receive $45 to $50 per month, with board.

The question is often asked, Why is not the daily report of inspection of grain posted on the bulletin board on 'Change at an earlier hour? The knowledge conveyed in the announcement often has an important influence on prices, and it is no unusual thing to see a change of ½c per bu in quotations within two or three minutes of the time of reading the figures when posted. At present they are seldom posted till noon, and sometimes not till near the close of 'Change.

The subject of cost of grain transportation is always an important one to the producer. It is now a topic of vital interest. With unusually low prices on all grain except wheat, the freight charges are extraordinarily high. Just think of it. Corn is selling to-day at 22c per bu at 80 to 100 miles from Chicago on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the expense of sending it to New York is fully twice as much, or 44c per bu. The country dealer charges 3c per bu for shelling and profit. The railroad company takes 10c for carriage; the commission merchant here charges 1c per bu for selling it; the warehouseman exacts 2c per bu for storing and handling it; and the cost of carrying it to New York is 28c from Chicago. The corn that costs 66c in New York, is sold for 22c by the farmer, and out of that small amount he has to stand the time and expense of hauling it to the station. If he live at a distance of 8 to 10 miles from the depot, he consumes a day in hauling 30 bu and getting back home, receiving the magnificent sum of $6.60 for the day's work of himself and team, with the corn thrown in.

This state of things certainly does not present very large inducements to the farmers to raise large crops for export next year, and it is just for this reason that the high freight movement is injudicious—it is suicidal. The freight men (railroad and lake carriers) may squeeze the goose so much that she will stop the laying of golden eggs, and then their occupation will be gone. They may beat down prices in the country to a starvation point for one year; but if they carry it too far they will have but little more grain to carry afterwards, and then all their magnificent arrangements for "facilitating the movement" of grain from the producer to the consumer will be of no account.

We can scarcely expect, perhaps, that the natural selfishness of carriers eastward from this point can be appealed to successfully, because they may reply that their craft are wanted, and that they have a right to all they can get; while they can go into the carrying business in other directions if not wanted in grain. But the latter argument cannot be used in the case of a railroad that runs through a rich farming country. The track cannot profitably be torn up and laid elsewhere.

And this brings us to the point that one of our leading lines of railroad, running through the most fertile part of the State, has recently *advanced* freight rates on grain; instead of reducing them, as is usual and merciful, when the market declines to a low point. It is difficult to understand the reason for this reversal of the general policy.

Cannot something be done to remedy the evil above referred to, so that the farmer may have a chance to live? Certainly the man who feeds the world ought not to starve in the midst of plenty.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally less active to-day, with few important changes in price from yesterday. The further advance in freights checked activity in grain, making the shipping movement only a light one. There was but little animation on 'Change, in any department outside of barley. In the grocery market there were no important changes, a ½c advance in choice Rio coffee being the only alteration made in quotations. The supply of sugars was reported better, but the stocks are still far from being adequate to the demand, and dealers continue to complain of their inability to fill orders promptly. Syrups are now meeting with a large demand, and there are indications of an advance. Rice, soaps, teas, spices, and side goods generally, were quoted steady and uniform. Dry goods were moving on a liberal scale, and all staple fabrics (notably bleached and fine brown cottons, and prints) were being held with greater firmness, the reduction in prices, noted about the first of the month, having induced a largely increased demand. In prints and dress-goods, some especially desirable styles are being shown, and the stocks, generally, are more than usually attractive. Butter and cheese were again in good request, with little or no variation in prices, both of these staples being firmly held at the quotations. Coal remains quiet, but bituminous varieties were somewhat firmer, Erie, Briar Hill, and Walnut Hill now being held at $9.50. In the fish and dried fruit markets there were no new features. Hay was more active, without change in prices. The market for hides and leather was fairly active at former rates. Oils were in better request, and the prevalent feeling seemed firmer. Lard oil was in good consumptive and speculative demand, and prices advanced a trifle. Turpentine was also in good request, and was higher, advancing to 70c. Hops were dull and unsettled; quoted at 20@45c for new. The hop market is unaccountably depressed, seeing that all accounts concur in stating that the demand of the year will probably be some 60,000 bales in excess of the supply. A better movement was witnessed in lumber at the yards to-day, and a firmer feeling prevailed generally. The stocks of both choice and common descriptions are equal to all requirements of the trade. A sawed shingles on track were in moderate demand, and held firmly at $3.12½@3.25 per 1,000. Few new features were developed in the markets for metals, tinners' stock, and iron, the trading in each being of a moderate character, and quotations were steady. Nails sold to a moderate extent upon the basis of $5.25 rates. Poultry and potatoes were fairly active at about yesterday's figures. Seeds were quiet, and for timothy a lower range of prices was established. Wool continues in light inquiry at the changes noted in our list of yesterday. Freights were active and firm.

Highwines were in fair demand, and quoted firm at yesterday's prices, though reported dull in New York. The offerings were light, and all were taken. Sales were: 150 brls at 89c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet, and again stronger. There were but few vessels here, and carriers sought to benefit by the fact, asking an advance of 1c per bu, or 16c on corn and 17c on wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Shippers held off till near the close, when the difference was split, and the offerings taken. A total of 8 charters was reported (including 2 last evening), which will carry out 110,000 bu corn, 14,000 bu oats, and 20,000 barley.—Sail rates closed at 15c on corn, 16c on wheat, and 10@11c on oats, to Buffalo. Wheat to Kingston, 24c; corn to do, 23c; corn to Oswego, 22c. Through rates to Boston and Portland were 34@35c on corn.

Provisions were almost stagnant, as they may be expected to be, while the majority of our prominent operators are at Cincinnati in attendance on the Convention. Mess pork was quoted dull at the reduced quotations of last evening, but the owner of the pork now here announced that he neither wanted to buy nor sell. For the future there was not much change. Lard was reported steady; and meats dull, but salable in limited quantities at inside quotations. It is not probable that any material changes will occur in prices of provisions as a result of the action at Cincinnati; but no one cares to trade till the nature of the deliberations there is known. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $14.00@14.12½; do seller October, $13.75@14.00; do seller December, $12.00 for old, and $12.50 for new; do seller January, $12.40@12.87½. Lard, cash or seller the month, 9c; do seller December, 8¼@8⅜c; summer lard, 8½@8⅜c for choice, and 8@8⅛c for ordinary; dry salted shoulders, 6½c; do short ribs, 8¼@8c; English meats, for delivery in December or January, quoted at 6¼@7c for short ribs; do short clear at 7¼@7½c, all boxed; sweet pickled hams, 12@14½c; bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11@12c; and do, hams, 14@16c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00 for new. City tallow, 8½c. Sales were reported of 50,000 lbs shoulders at 6½c; and 80 brls city tallow at 8¼c.

Flour was more active, and very firm, though reported dull and tame in New York. There was a very good shipping demand, principally for good to choice spring extras, and about all the offerings were freely taken. Stocks are light. Spring flours were firm without an advance, while winters were generally held higher. Bran was steady, with fewer offerings. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Farber's XXX) at $9.25; 100 brls do on p. t.; 185 brls do at $7.25; 1,200 brls spring extras on p. t.; 100 brls do (Our Pride) at $8.50; 600 brls do at $6.50; 1,100 brls do at $6.37½; 100 brls do at $6.35; 100 brls do at $7.00; 200 brls do (Glory) at $6.15 o. t.; 80 brls rye flour at $4.60. Total, 4,125 brls; also 20 tons bran at $11.50 o. t.

Wheat was much less active. Cash lots were in fair request at yesterday's inside quotations on Nos 1 and 2 spring, and at 1c decline on the lower grades; shippers only consenting to take hold when sellers conceded a difference equal to the advance in freights—especially as New York was quoted lower and unsalable. No. 1 spring closed at $1.26; No 2 do at $1.19; No 3 spring at $1.09; and rejected do at 99c. Options for this month were in moderate request, at about yesterday's average of prices. The market sagged in sympathy with New York; but the opportunity was embraced by so many of the shorts who wanted to fill in, that the market soon became relatively strong, and so ruled to the close, when the difference between cash and seller the month had diminished to 1c per bu. The option opened at $1.18¾, declined to $1.17⅞, improved to $1.18½, again declined to $1.18¼, and closed firm at $1.18½. Seller October was dull, with very little demand through the entire session, buyers being deterred by the expectation of larger receipts next month; it sold at $1.16@1.16½, closing at the outside. Seller the year was little better than nominal at $1.14@1.14½. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No 1 spring at $1.26; 9,800 bu No. 2 do at $1.20½; 10,800 bu do at $1.20; 8,400 bu do at $1.19½; 126,400 bu do at $1.19; 74,400 bu No. 3 do at $1.10½; 2,600 bu do at $1.10¼; 9,600 bu do at $1.10; 4,400 bu do at $1.09½; 2,400 bu do at $1.09; 1,200 bu rejected at $1.00; 3,400 bu do at 99c. Total, 268,000 bu.

Corn was less active, and again ⅛@¼c lower, though reported firm in New York till near the close, when the Eastern market weakened in sympathy with our own. The receipts were not large, but they were expected to be, and freights were higher, while the New York market is now away below ours, only allowing 23c, while it cannot be cleared from Buffalo for less than 13c, and costs another 11c canal freight, to say nothing of the cost of handling in New York. Of course the shippers do not want to operate extensively, with the market against them, and few speculative buyers care to invest, with the prospect of a big crop to pour in upon us in addition to a large surplus from the large harvest of last year. At the same time it is difficult to see how corn can decline much lower. Seller October opened this morning at 35c, declined to 34⅞c and advanced to 35⅛c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 35@35¼c, closing nominal at 35¼c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 35¾c. Rejected closed at 33½c. Cash sales were reported of 38,600 bu No. 2 corn at 35½c; 36,600 bu do at 35¼c; 88,600 bu do at 35c; 4,000 bu do at 35⅛c; 4,800 bu rejected at 34c; 1,600 bu do at 33½c; 12,000 bu No. 2 do at 37c free on board. Total, 210,200 bu.

Oats were rather more active, but it was under an increased pressure to sell, which forced prices down fully ½c below the minimum figures of yesterday, though quoted "better" in New York. Seller the month opened at 24c bid, but declined at the close to 23½c asked. Seller October sold early at 24¼c, but closed weak at 24@24⅛c. Rejected was slow, closing dull at 20c. Cash sales were reported of 19,000 bu No 2 oats at 24¼c; 7,200 bu do at 24⅛c; 25,000 bu do at 24c; 10,000 bu do at 23¾c; 1,200 bu do (Northwestern) at 24¼c; 3,600 bu rejected at 21c; 7,200 bu do at 20½c; 16,000 bu do at 20c. Total, 89,800 bu.

Rye was more active, and a shade firmer on No. 2, being in light supply as compared with other grain. The market closes at 57½c for No 2 and 46c for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 57½c; 4,000 bu do at 57¼c; 1,200 bu do at 57½c, 2,000 bu do at 47c; 800 bu rejected at 46c. Total, 8,800 bu.

Barley was excited, and advanced a shade above the highest figures of yesterday, though temporarily depressed when the bulletin showed an inspection of 152 cars. The recent rapid advance in prices is causing a large augment in the volume of receipts, but none too much for the demand, which seems to be equal to the absorption of all that can be brought here this month. New York buyers are still in the market and competing with the shorts for the offerings. There is no doubt that shipments would be very large but for the scarcity of freight room; it is difficult to procure even at present high rates, and several lots that are ordered by rail have lain over some days because cars cannot be procured. No 2 opened at 72c, and advanced to 73½c at the close. Seller the month was strong at 71@73c; and seller October at 68¾@69c, both closing at the outside. No. 3 closed at 59½c. Cash sales were reported of 12,400 bu No. 2 at 73½c; 400 bu do at 73¼c; 3,200 bu do at 73c; 8,000 bu do at 72½c; 7,200 bu do at 72¼c; 800 bu do at 72½c; 5,600 bu do at 72c; 4,000 bu No. 3 at 59½c; 14,800 bu do at 59c; 5,600 bu do at 58½c; 1,200 bu do at 58c; 2,000 bu rejected at 46½c; 4,000 bu do at 46c; 800 bu do at 37½c; 400 bu no grade at [illegible]; 800 bu by sample at 85c; 1,200 bu do at 83c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 do at 74c; 1,200 bu do at 73c; 2,000 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 40c; 400 bu do at 47c. Total, 76,400 bu.

The New York *Bulletin* says:

The week closes with no abatement of the activity which has existed in all branches for some time past, and agents and jobbers are fully employed. It is doubtful if there has ever been such a large quantity of cotton goods sold in one week as have been placed this week, the sales of some of the leading jobbers having been enormous. Of course the reduction in the price of certain well known brands of shirtings, etc., have caused a more liberal demand, and when to this is added the fact of an anticipated short supply of some goods, it is no wonder that distributors have freely availed themselves of the low ruling prices. The market closes firm, but still irregular on some brands, with a slightly upward tendency, and it will not be surprising if the coming week, which bids fair to be a very busy one, should develop advanced prices for certain goods. It is quite evident that several grades of shirtings, etc., are now selling at very low rates, when the high prices of the staple is considered.

The spike and nail manufacturers of the Atlantic States have advanced their rates for cut nails and spikes, owing to a recent advance in the price of pig iron.

The following are the new prices, upon which there is a discount of 15 cents on all purchases from 100 to 1,000 kegs, and 20 cents on all those from 1,000 to 2,000 kegs:

	Per keg.		Per keg.
10d to 60d, common	$5.00	3d	$7.50
8d and 9d	6.25	3d and 3d, fine	8.25
6d and 7d	6.50	Cut spikes, all sizes	5.25
4d and 5d	6.75		

Fencing and sheathing same prices as common. Finishing, flooring, box, coopers' casing, slating, trunk, and tobacco, as follows: 3d, $8.50; 4d and 5d, $7.25; 6d, $7.00; 8d, $6.75; 10d and larger, $6.50. Clinch, 2 and 2½ inch, $8.00; 2¾ and 3 inch, $7.75; 3-inch and longer, $7.50.

In half-kegs 50 cents ⅌ cwt more than the above.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was in fair demand, and firmer; barley easier; other markets unchanged. The following sales were made on the call: 60,000 bu wheat, seller the month, at $1.18½; 5,000 bu do at $1.18⅝; 15,000 bu do seller October, at $1.16½; 55,000 bu do at $1.16½; 5,000 bu do at $1.16⅜.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash	$......	$14.00
Mess pork, seller October	......	......
Mess pork, seller December	12.00	......
Mess pork, seller the year	......	......
Lard, seller the year	......	......
Wheat, cash	1.19½	......
Wheat, seller the month	1.18½	1.18⅝
Wheat, seller first half October	1.16½	1.17
Wheat, seller October	1.16½	1.16⅝
Wheat, seller the year	1.14½	1.15
Corn, seller the month	35	35¼
Corn, seller October	35	35⅛
Oats, seller the month	23½	24
Oats, seller October	24	24⅛
Oats, seller the year	23½	24
Barley, cash	......	......
Barley, seller the month	72	72½
Barley, seller October	......	68½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18.

BUTTER—Under this head there were no changes worthy of mention. The demand continues steadily fair, both for common grades, for shipment, and for choice qualities to supply the local wants, and prices were generally firm. The following quotations were fully sustained: Strictly choice dairy, 25@27c; fair to good grades, 16@22c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—At the late reduction in prices of grain bags the market is steady and firm. The demand has fallen off some recently, but the reduced condition of stocks stimulates holders, and present rates will probably be sustained. Burlaps were quiet and easy, as were also gunnies and wool sacks. We repeat our quotations as follows: Stark, 34½c; Grahamton, 35c; Ludlow, 33½c; Lewiston, 33c; American, 33c; Royal River, 33c; burlap bags, 18@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BEANS—Ruled dull at unchanged prices. We quote: $2.25@2.50 for common to choice, and $2.50@2.65 for navy.

BROOM CORN—We quote the market fairly active at prices current on yesterday: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair; fair, $90.00@120.00 per ton; and brush $100.00@150.00 per ton.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was a good inquiry from all quarters, and, with the exception of a slight advance on "stucco," prices remain firm and nominally unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.95@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; stucco do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; Utica cement $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $3.50; lime, in bulk, 90@$1.25; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.15; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common) $11.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $35.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Indiana, $19.00, del.; Illinois, $26.00, del.; Hinsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x8 to 7x9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 18x24	9.00	17.00
16x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
10x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
20x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 28x40	14.00	24.00
28x28 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
20x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x58	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CHEESE—A good degree of activity was witnessed in the cheese trade to-day, and the market was again quoted firm, the recent decline in New York having, as yet, no visible effect upon the market here. There is no overplus of fine goods, and dealers claim that stocks cannot be replenished at prices that will enable them to sell at lower quotations than are now prevalent. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—Quotations of Erie, Briar Hill, and Walnut Hill have been advanced to $9.50, with which exceptions values remain unchanged. Business is only moderately active. We now quote: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Continues in meagre demand at the appended range of prices: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.40; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@13.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $29.00@31.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 ⅌ m.

EGGS—Were in light supply, and sales were slow at 17@18c per dozen.

FISH—Trade continues steadily fair, the local as well as the interior demand being of a liberal character. Prices underwent no material change, the market ruling steady and firm at the annexed quotations: No. 1 white fish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No 2 bay mackerel, $8.00@8.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—The dried fruit market was unchanged in any important particular. There is an increasing inquiry for foreign assortments, and domestics are also moving on a rather more liberal scale, and the prevalent feeling seems firm. With the exception of blackberries and raspberries, the stocks are fair: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11@12½c; raisins, $3.25@3.35; blackberries, new, 12@13c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 8@10c; peaches, halves, 7@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 7@8c; apples, Southern, 6@7½c; do, Western, 7@8c; Michigan, 8@10c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are doing better. Peaches are going off readily at good prices. Grapes salable when in prime order. Cranberries in request; the crop is said to be unusually large, and dealers look for a low range for the season. Sales: Apples—140 brls poor at $1.00@1.25; 100 good at $1.50; 20 at $1.75; 1 car choice, on track, and 10 brls assorted, at $2.00. Peaches—200 baskets common at 40@60c; 100 good at 80c@$1; 40 at 70c; 45 choice at 75@85c; 60 choice Crawfords at 90c; 40 at $1.00; 25 really fancy at $1.25. Cranberries—8 brls wild at $10.00. Grapes—140 cases poor Concords (20 lbs) at $1.25; 30 at $1.50; 120 good at $1.75; 150 at $2.00; 50 baskets at 40c; 100 at 40@45c; 10 cases poor Delaware (20 lbs) at $1.12½; 20 fair at $2.50; 40 good at $3.00; 10 do (2-lb boxes) at $3.25. Melons were quiet. Sales 40 doz water melons at $1.10@1.50; 800 at $6.00@10.00 per 100. Lemons were in good demand at $11.50 per box.

GROCERIES—With the single exception of choice Rio coffee, which was advanced a ½c, prices underwent no quotable alteration. Sugars are coming forward with a little more freedom, and dealers hope soon to be prepared to supply the wants of their customers with something like the old promptness. Stocks are still short, however, and our grocers crave forbearance for a few days longer. Syrups are meeting with a steadily increasing demand, and prices have rather an upward inclination. Rice, spices, and soaps were quoted steady. Following are the quotations:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 24@24½c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22½@23c; prime Rio, 21½@22c; good do, 21@21½c; common do, 19@20c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, 21@21½c; Maracaibo, 22@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@11½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 13@13½c; A, standard, 12¾@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12¼@12½c; extra C, 2, 12@12¼c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do 10½@11c; fair do, 10@11c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@11c; fair do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 73@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8½@9c; German mottled, 7½@8c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@7c; brown Windsor, 4½@5½c; palm, 4@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@8c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The receipts continue to improve, but a corresponding increase in the demand has thus far operated to prevent any material depreciation in values, and the market was quoted steady at former rates. Considerable activity was reported in the demand for pressed timothy, on Eastern and Southern account, and for pressed prairie for shipment to Lake Superior and the lumber country. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.10; do loose pressed, $13.50@14.50; new prairie, beater pressed, $9.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Not a single new feature was noted in connection with the hide market. The demand continues uninterruptedly active, and all prime hides are quickly disposed of at full prices. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 20c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The inquiry was good, and quotations were firmer:

Horse shoe iron	5 5-10@ 70	
Bar iron	5 3-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6 8-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 3-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	23	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21½	
Sheet iron	6½ @ 7	rates
Norway nail-rods	9 @ 11	rates
German plow steel	11 @ 12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 12	rates
Spring and tire steel	11 @ 12	rates

LEATHER—This market was without a new feature. There is a satisfactorily active movement both in foreign and domestic stock, and the market is strong at the enjoined quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	33@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 42
Kip, ⅌ lb	80@ 1.10
Kip veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	24@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	26@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.30@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 37
Rough upper, heavy	33@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B A" sole	30@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.35@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	75@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	45@ 48
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	70.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 35 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A good inquiry existed for this line of goods, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $[illegible]; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 46c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—3 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8@8½c.

NAVAL STORES—Following are the prices now ruling:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 19 @ 22
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	21 @ 24
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 19
Oakum, per bale	5.00 @ 6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.07 @ 7.25
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00 @ 6.50

NAILS—Met with a fair demand, and $5.25 rates were fully sustained. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.25; 8d do, $5.50; 6d do, $5.75; 4d do, $6.00; 3d do $7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00; do 2d, $9.50; clinch, $8.00. 12½c discount ⅌ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—There is noticeable improvement in the demand for the leading oils, and the general market seems to be working firmer. This is especially the case with lard, turpentine, and carbon, the two former experiencing a sharp advance to-day. Whale, sperm, and other descriptions rule steady and firm. We revise our list as follows: Carbon, 26@26½c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 85@88c; do, No. 1 pressed, 78@80c; do, current make, 71@73c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do, boiled, 93c; whale, 90c; sperm $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

ONIONS—Sales: 10 brls good at $1.50; 25 brls choice yellow at $2.00.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade was fair to-day, and the market was steadier. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@ 11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	13.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@ 16.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

PEAS—Sales: 15 bags good green at $1.20 per bu; 16 bags do at $1.12½.

POTATOES—Were moderately active, and quotations were firm as follows: New at $1.40@1.60 ⅌ brl, and 50@60c per bu.

POULTRY—The market was less active, and an easier feeling prevailed. We quote: Old chickens, $3.75@4.25; spring chickens, $2.50@3.50; turkeys at 12@14c ⅌ lb.

SALT—Continues in good inquiry on shipping account, and, as the supply is not excessive, prices are steady as follows: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $2.12½; do with bags, $2.37½; Ashton dairy, ⅌ bag, $4.75; ground alum, $1.80.

SEEDS—Were in small inquiry and prices for timothy were easier. Other varieties were nominally unchanged. We now quote: Timothy at $2.65@2.70 for poor; $2.85@2.90 for good; $3.00@3.10 for prime; clover, $5.00@6.10; flax, $1.52@1.55.

SWEET POTATOES—Supply large, but sales dragged slowly. Sales 30 brls yellow Illinois at $3.50; 100 brls do at $3.25; 20 brls do at $3.00.

TEAS—Continue to move on a liberal scale, and the market is quoted steady and firm, at the annexed prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 40@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 60c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 65@75c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Under this head no new features are noted, the demand continuing fair, and prices ruling firm and uniform. We repeat our list as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@28c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—Market quiet. Sales 10 brls beets at $1.50; 5 brls do at $1.00; 5 brls turnips at $3.00; 5 brls carrots at $1.50; 20 brls yellow onions at $1.60; 10 brls at $1.50; 10 brls silver skin at $1.80.

WOOD—We quote the market firm as follows: Beech, $10.50@11.00; maple, $11.50@12.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was in meagre demand, and prices favored buyers. The stocks are large. We quote:

Tub, choice, extra	60@65c
Tub, common	57@60c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	51@54c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	39@43c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	50@53c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	38@43c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	51@54c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	45@48c
Fleece, coarse, light and dingy	41@45c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	30@35c
Super, pulled	55@58c
Extra, pulled	45@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,121	7,478	826
Tuesday	4,436	10,977	2,833
Wednesday	2,528	12,485	2,220
Total	11,080	30,940	5,879
Same time last week	8,692	30,425	2,397
Week before last	9,072	32,406	1,796

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,714	6,288	....
Tuesday	1,612	6,477	....
Total	3,326	12,765	....

CATTLE—So far as good to choice beeves were concerned, the condition of the market was favorable to sellers, a good demand existing for such, and prices ruling comparatively firm. Stock cattle were also in good request at very full prices, or at $3.50@4.00 for thin rough lots of from 700 to 850 lbs average; at $3.75@4.00 for fair to medium, and at $4.25@4.50 for good to prime droves. For other descriptions of stock, and especially for medium grades (cattle that are a little too good for Chicago butchers, and not quite good enough for Eastern buyers), were extremely dull, and prices, while perhaps not quotably lower, decidedly favored buyers,—about to the extent of an ⅛@¼c. Altogether too many of these half-fattened cattle are being thrown upon the market, and unless there is a speedy "let up" in the supply even lower prices than now prevail may reasonably be looked for. In view of the excellent condition of the pasturage throughout the country, and the low prices now prevalent for corn, it is difficult to conceive by what process of reasoning western stock-growers convince themselves that there is more profit in disposing of them at present prices than in fattening. The quality of the offerings was much the same as on the preceding days of the week, Texans, Cherokees and common to medium natives, as heretofore, comprising the bulk. There were a few choice droves, for which $6.00@6.50 was realized, and two or three bunches of extra steers, for which buyers were found at $6.75@7.00, but most of the day's business was transacted at prices ranging downward from $5.75. Texas cattle sold chiefly at $2.50@4.00 for common thin through droves to good Northern-wintered, though a few extra commanded higher figures, $5.25 being realized in one instance. Calves were again in good request and sold readily at former rates, or at $3.75@6.00 for common coarse heavy to choice light. The market closed quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	6.00@6.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.40
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@3.00
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.85@3.90
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.00@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
101	choice steers	1,389	$6 40
17	medium steers	1,249	5 00
24	medium steers	1,120	5 63
47	good steers	1,394	5 75
26	choice steers	1,336	6 20
20	choice steers	1,287	6 20
34	choice steers	1,322	6 25
32	medium steers	1,316	5 75
32	medium steers	1,300	5 60
34	fair steers	1,171	5 12½
24	choice steers	1,307	6 10
10	smooth steers	1,145	5 60
24	butchers' steers	1,093	4 87½
25	fat steers	1,012	5 40
15	cows	1,088	2 75
66	Texas cattle	1,003	2 75
66	Texas cattle	1,014	2 90
133	Texas cattle	1,191	4 60
32	extra steers	1,407	7 00
17	extra steers	1,256	6 75
17	Texas steers	1,140	5 12½
63	Texas steers	1,180	4 25
66	Texas steers	1,180	4 25
168	Texas steers	1,137	3 75
168	Texas steers	1,061	3 05
89	Texas steers	1,002	3 05
100	Texas steers	907	2 85
21	Texas steers	1,136	3 05
68	Texas steers	749	2 45
68	Texas steers	859	2 87
16	choice steers	1,147	6 25
17	choice steers	1,260	6 00
17	stockers	881	3 60
7	calves	214	4 25
16	cows	1,031	4 05
24	good steers	1,121	5 87½
19	cows	1,093	3 65
16	medium steers	1,279	5 25
16	stockers	931	4 00
83	stockers	1,070	3 45
58	Texas cows	743	2 45
68	Texas steers	887	2 80
23	stock steers	984	3 35
26	choice steers	1,348	6 12½
114	Cherokee steers	913	3 35
83	Cherokee steers	901	3 75
17	Cherokee steers	1,256	6 75

HOGS—As compared with yesterday's market, there was only slight change to note under this head. The demand continues fairly active, but the continued heavy receipts keep prices weak, and in not a few instances further concessions were granted. The average of prices, however, does not vary materially from yesterday, most of the transactions being within the range of $4.75@4.90. The extreme range was $4.50@5.12½,—the outside for a car load of extra, averaging 431 lbs. The market closed quiet, at $4.50@4.60 for Michigan hogs, and common coarse mixed lots generally; at $4.70@4.80 for medium, and at $4.85@5.00 for good to strictly choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
37	431	$5 12½	49	300	$4 85	64	198	$4 80
66	235	4 95	55	285	4 80	47	262	4 75
57	271	4 85	64	211	4 85	45	301	4 75
47	266	4 80	48	301	5 00	53	229	4 75
100	244	4 95	44	260	4 90	62	210	4 75
54	270	4 90	45	205	4 90	245	268	5 00
26	279	4 75	51	212	4 75	96	231	4 85
60	337	4 90	54	238	4 75	66	217	4 90
105	284	4 75	47	263	4 75	43	266	4 85
43	256	5 00	75	207	4 75	52	265	4 85
144	288	4 85	53	174	4 75	52	204	4 75
63	249	4 90	51	248	4 80	54	229	4 85
58	218	4 90	110	193	4 85	46	293	5 00
46	289	4 90	57	230	4 90	102	258	4 85
66	254	4 85	58	205	4 75	69	241	4 90
56	270	4 90	103	268	4 75	60	201	4 90
59	212	4 80	61	287	4 90	75	186	4 75
52	286	4 75	29	270	4 80	59	287	4 75
49	288	4 80	64	239	4 80	81	323	5 00
46	207	4 75	50	298	4 95	105	275	4 85
52	234	4 75	64	252	4 75	65	240	5 00
51	216	4 60	61	226	4 75	48	287	4 80
55	233	4 75	61	206	4 75			

SHEEP—This market was again lower to-day, but, at the reduction (prices ruled about 50c ⅌ 100 lbs lower than on Monday), considerable trading was done, some 1,200 head changing hands. The receipts of the past few days, in the absence of shippers, prove excessive, and buyers are confident that before the close of the week they will be able to purchase at even lower prices than now prevail. Any material falling off in receipts would, however, check the downward course of prices, if, indeed, it did not cause a sharp reaction. Sales were made at $3.50@5.00—chiefly at $4.00@4.75. Many remain in the pens unsold, and the market closed weak. A small lot (17 head) fetched $5.50. We note the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
100	88	$4.25	40	89	$5.00
101	88	4.50	188	80	3.75
98	75	4.00	188	92	4.87½
17	118	5.50	33	104	4.70

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,249	1,871
Shingles, m	3,689	2,368
Lath, pieces, m	265	247

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,883	2,634
Shingles, m	5,920	3,872
Lath, pieces, m	164	208

CARGOES—A moderate demand existed for piece stuff to-day, but prices were weak, and in many instances holders were obliged to grant concessions in order to effect transactions. The demand for shingles is improving and the feeling is one of firmness. Lath and pickets were dull. At the close of business hours, five cargoes were left over.

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ⅌ m	$4.75
Ludington, ⅌ m	4.50
Pentwater, ⅌ m	4.00
Muskegon, ⅌ m	3.50@3.75
White Lake, ⅌ m	3.75@4.00
Grand River, ⅌ m	3.50
Saginaw, ⅌ m	5.75@6.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ⅌ cord	$4.50
Railroad ties	.15
Two Rivers—lumber, ⅌ m	2.75
Ahnepee—wood, ⅌ cord	4.50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.5@6c
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.15
Ahnepee—shingles	.25
Menominee	3.50
Oconto	7.00@7.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	19.00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14.50@15.50
Common mixed lumber	12.00@14.00
Joist and scantling	12.00@12.50
Shingles	2.75@3.00
Lath	3.00@3.25
Pickets	10.00@11.00

Sales were:

Cargo schr Abigail, from Grand Haven, 109,340 ft strips and boards at $19.00; 19,000 lath at $1.25, (will tally). Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Z. G. Simmons, from Manistee, 109 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr J. P. Ward, from Whitehall, 42 m ft common inch lumber at $14.00; 50 m ft 2 inch do at $13.00, 7 m lath at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and quotations were generally well sustained. We note the following changes in our list:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00@42.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@42.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	27.00@30.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00
A stock boards	35.00@38.00
B stock boards	30.00@32.00
Common boards	16.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	16.00@17.00
Fencing	16.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@20.00
Pickets, square	18.00@20.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Clear posts, split	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@30.00
Lath	3.00@3.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$32.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	65.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	35.00@40.00
Cherry	30.00@40.00

ON TRACK.

The demand was more active, with sales at the following range:

A or star shingles	$3.25@3.37½
No sawed shingles	1.50 @1.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Sept. 18.

Schr Alpena, Grand Haven, 25 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 619 bars railroad iron, 491 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 m shingles, 47 m lumber, 10 pkgs fish.
Prop Brooklyn, Bay City, 1,270 brls salt.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Havana, Oswego, 570 tons coal.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Gem, Willet's Pier, 58 cords wood.
Prop Concord, Bay City, 288 m lumber.
Prop East Saginaw, Traverse City, 125 m lumber.
Prop City of Concord, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Detroit, 14 bags seed, and sundries.
Prop Chas Reitz, Manistee, 150 m lumber, 125 m lath.
Bark E C L, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Brig Fashion, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Two Charlies, Centreville, 60 m lumber.
Schr Lumberman, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Menominee, 316 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Schr Elva, Windmill Pier, 55 cds bark.
Schr Felicia, Windmill Pier, 140 m lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr A. Bronson, Menominee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.
Schr O. Harrison, Michigan City, light.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 156 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr B. Parsons, Racine, light.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 70 m lumber, 60 m lath, 200 m shingles.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 218 tons iron ore.
Scow Hunter, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Scow Home, Free Soil, 80 m lumber.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, 920 m lumber.
Barge Wm. Burns, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 210 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 85 m lumber.
Schr Banner, Bay City, 280 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Prop St. Joseph, St Joseph, sundries.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Oneida, Michigan City, light.
Schr Wm Smith, Grand Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr E. B. King, White Lake, 85 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 105 m lumber, 37 m lath.
Schr L. B. Sheppard, Cedar River, 175 m lumber.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Little Sturgeon, 240 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 100 cds wood.
Schr Reciprocity, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Minnie Mueller, Frankfort, 180 m lumber, 3,100 ties.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 20 cds wood.
Scow Silver Cloud, Kewaunee, 95 cds wood.
Scow Wm. Bates, St. Joseph, 45 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 15 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Barge Comet, Grand Traverse Bay, 245 cds wood.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Barge Planet, Peshtigo, 300 m lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 1,515 bars railroad iron and sundries.
Schr Scoville, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.

CLEARED ... Sept. 18.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 150 bu oats and sundries.
Prop E. F. Wade, Port Huron, 22,344 bu corn, 1,272 brls flour, 230 brls pork, 17 bales wool, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 6 brls pork and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu barley, 400 brls flour, 124 sacks seed, 56 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop [illegible], Buffalo, 20,500 bu barley, 795 bags seed.
Schr W. F. Allen, Kingston, 14,441 bu corn.
Prop Lawrence, Port Huron, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Jennie Kimball, Walkerville, 7,142 bu corn.
Schr Mocking Bird, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr B. Parsons, Kingston, 14,194 bu corn.
Schr O. K. Johnson, Saugatuck, 77 brls salt.
Schr H. P. Baldwin, Buffalo, 21,300 bu wheat.
Scow Home, Free Soil, 2 brls pork, 2 brls beef, 5 brls flour.
Prop St. Joseph, St Joseph, sundries.
Schr Gallatin, Buffalo, 21,800 bu corn.
Bark Carrier, Collingwood, 12,481 bu corn.
Bark Hemisphere, Buffalo, 20,700 bu corn.
Brig Lucy J. Clark, Buffalo, 20,400 bu wheat.
Schr Minnie Williams, Buffalo, 20,200 bu corn.
Schr Ethan Allen, Buffalo, 16,800 bu barley.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, 27,200 bu corn.

Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Sept. 16.—DOWN—Prop L. Shickluna, Milwaukee to Montreal, wheat. Prop Maine, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, mdse. Prop Dalhousie, Toledo to Montreal, corn and wooden ware. Schr Annie Craig, Toledo to Kingston, corn. Prop East, Toledo to Kingston, corn. Steam barge William Cowie, Port Huron to Ogdensburgh, lumber. Yacht Ina, Detroit to Toronto. Prop Ocean, Chicago to Montreal, wheat. Prop Cleveland, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, mdse.

UP—Props Bruno, City of Montreal, Buckeye; steam barge Westford; brig Montezuma; schr Jane Ralston. Schr Arizona, Cobourg to Cleveland, iron ore. Schr A. McDonald, of Toronto, Toronto to Cleveland, light. Prop Lake Ontario, Montreal to Chicago, mdse. Prop Akron, Oswego to Cleveland, mdse. Prop City of Chatham, Kingston to Toledo, light. Prop Mary Pringle, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw.

WIND—Southwest, light.

Miscellaneous Marine Items.

WIND.—Last evening, N. E.

SQUALLY.—The weather on the lake yesterday was quite squally, and quite a number of vessels arrived damaged in their outfits. It was reported that several vessels were on the beach on the east shore.

ASHORE.—The schooner Dan Newhall is reported ashore at Whitehall.

SUNK.—The schooner Little Belle, which cleared from Milwaukee on Tuesday, in going into Muskegon Lake the same day, struck the pier, knocking a hole in her bow, and afterward sunk.

FROM WHITEHALL.—They are having a fearful spell of the ague at Whitehall. Most of the lumber mills are stopped, as the men have the ague chills and fever and cannot work.

IN DRY DOCK.—The brig Fashion, schooners General Sigel, L. Ludington, and Harrison are undergoing extensive repairs at Bates & Co's shipyard. Quite a number of vessels are at Miller Brothers' dock receiving an overhauling.

SECURED.—We understand that at Port Austin the wreckers have succeeded in getting out the engine, boilers, and machinery of the tug Despatch. The hull is worthless.

ASHORE.—The scow A. Baker, of Cleveland, with a load of stone from Kelley's Island, is reported ashore on Cedar Point. Her cargo has been thrown overboard.

WAGES.—Sailors are receiving $2.50 per day out of Detroit.

A NEW CRAFT.—There arrived at this port yesterday morning a vessel recently constructed called the Waconsta, owned by Canadian parties. She was formerly the Lucy J Latham and came out originally in 1853, and was built at Milan, Ohio, by Merry & Gay. She has been thoroughly rebuilt and now classes as a grain carrier.—*Detroit Tribune.*

NEW VESSELS IN PROSPECT.—W. Crosthwaite has the moulds made at East Saginaw for the building of a new vessel, which will be of 50,000 bushels capacity, and is intended to be of superior model and very strong build. She will be ready for business on the opening of navigation next year. Mr. Ellingwood has also the keel laid for a new vessel at East Saginaw, the dimensions of which we are not advised.

NAVIGATION ON THE THAMES.—The dredging operations at the mouth of the Thames River have so far progressed that a channel 16 feet deep has been cut across the bar. The depth of water is sufficient to enable any vessel to pass in and out of the river with as much of a cargo as she can carry through the Welland Canal.

WITHDRAWN.—The Northern Transportation Company's line of propellers, which the greater portion of the present season have been delivering their freights from Chicago and Lake Superior at Sarnia, have withdrawn from that arrangement, and will in future, as formerly, extend their trip to Ogdensburgh, via the Welland Canal.

CONDITION OF THE CANAL.—We are permitted to extract the substance of a private letter relative to the condition of the canals, and the obstacles with which boats propelled by steam have to contend, as follows: On the last down trip we run through fifty-five miles of eel grass below Fairport, and found sixty-three miles of low water, to-wit: From Buffalo to Black Rock, Fairport to Macedon, Clyde to Montezuma, Jordan to Syracuse, Lodi to Chittenango, Utica to Frankfort, and Willow Springs to Sixteen Locks. These points are very bad at all times, and something should be done, as all classes of boats have trouble on that account. Another source of annoyance and complaint is the balance beams of the locks, many of which swing over the locks, raking the sides of the boats from end to end, and the boatmen have no redress for the damage done to blinds, &c. Another complaint is, that Collectors wrongfully construe the law regarding toll, and charge the highest rate of toll on coal for fuel. It is impossible to make fast time by steam, on account of the numerous horse boats, which make no effort to open a free passage, but, on the contrary, the Captains generally will put everything in the way of a steamboat, to obstruct, they possibly can. The writer says, I find steam or other boats must move slow until we have more width and depth of water.—*Buffalo Express, Sept. 17.*

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Thursday Morning, September 19, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:

Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 25.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 26.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 7.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 8.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:

Braidwood, Will County, Sept. 19.
Morris, Grundy County, Sept. 20.
Gardner, Grundy County, Sept. 21.
LaSalle, LaSalle County, Sept. 23.
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 24.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 2.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 4.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 5.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton will speak as follows:

Loda, Iroquois County, Friday, Sept. 20.
Fairbury, Livingston County, Tuesday, Sept. 24.
Chenoa, Livingston County, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Pontiac, Livingston County, Thursday, Sept. 26.
Odell, Livingston County, Friday, Sept. 27.
Dwight, Livingston County, Saturday, Sept. 28.
Monmouth, Warren County, Monday, Sept. 30.
Prairie City, McDonough County, Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Bushnell, McDonough County, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Macomb, McDonough County, Thursday, Oct. 3.
Galesburg, Knox County, Friday, Oct. 4.
Knoxville, Knox County, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. Casper Butz.

The Hon. Casper Butz will speak as follows:

Rock Island, Thursday, Sept. 19.
Geneseo, Henry County, Friday, Sept. 20.
Mendota, LaSalle County, Saturday, Sept. 21.
Peru, LaSalle County, Monday, Sept. 23.
Ottawa, LaSalle County, Tuesday, Sept. 24.
Morris, Grundy County, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Thursday, Sept. 26.
Bloomington, McLean County, Friday, Sept. 27.
Joliet, Will County, Monday, Sept. 30.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:

Centralia, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Olney, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 28, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

V. B. Denslow.

V. B. Denslow, of Chicago, will speak in Indiana as follows:

Valparaiso, Sept. 19, evening.
Union Mills, Sept. 21, evening.
Michigan City, Sept. 28, evening.
Laporte, Oct. 2, evening.
Lagrange, Oct. 4, afternoon.
Fremont, Oct. 4, evening.
Angola, Oct. 5, afternoon.

The Hon. W. M. Springer.

The Hon. W. M. Springer will speak in Wisconsin at the following times and places:

Milwaukee, Monday, Sept. 23.
Waupun, Tuesday, Sept. 24.
Fond du Lac, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Oshkosh, Thursday, Sept. 26.
Green Bay, Friday, Sept. 27.

THE RESULTS OF FIVE MONTHS.

Five months of the campaign have developed some indisputable facts. They have shown that the statesmen and the masses of the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties are not only agreed in principle, but that they can co-operate, unite, and work together in one organization in every State, city, and election district in the country. Sumner and Thurman, Trumbull and Hendricks, Governor Blair of Michigan and Kernan of New York, and hundreds of thousands heretofore as wide asunder as they have been in politics, have cordially united in one Liberal party, which has formed and organized in the face of the enemy, but with admirable enthusiasm and ardor. A small fraction of the Democratic voters, but nearly enough to neutralize the Liberal Republican vote, held back in the September election in Maine. In Blaine's district alone, upwards of 900 Republicans of 1868 signed a Liberal Congressional call in an early stage of the campaign. These alone, had the full Democratic vote been polled, would have reduced Blaine's majority by 1,800. Yet, although large subsequent gains are known to have been made, Blaine's majority was reduced by only 400. We do not complain of these results. Our battle in Maine was a noble one. We point them out only to show our Democratic, as well as Liberal Republican cohorts, that, if Grant is re-elected, it will be by the apathy of a small fraction of his opponents, and not by the numbers of his friends. It is the unreconciled Bourbons, who remained at home in Maine, that gave the vote of that State to Perham by 10,000 greater majority than he could have had if all Democrats had voted. We know that these men do not mean to re-elect Grant, and, therefore, there is hope that the remaining seven weeks of the canvass may bring them to their senses. We have seen enough, however, of the workings of this campaign to see that, if Grant shall be re-elected, he will owe his re-election to his opponents. He will be elected, if at all, by a minority, and not a majority, of the people.

Let the great forward movement of the People, which stands embodied in the Cincinnati Convention, be made triumphant in our approaching elections, and it will be found that the new Liberal party which will come into power will embody the best men and best principles of both the heretofore existing parties. It is the first National party that has existed for twenty years,—both the old parties being of late years essentially sectional. It cannot look, therefore, for its majorities in the sectional and extreme States. It must rely on the sound sense and National interests of the great central chain of States, of New York and Virginia, of Pennsylvania and Missouri, of Ohio, of Indiana, of Kentucky, of Illinois, of Missouri, of New Jersey and Tennessee. It offers no sectional sugar-plums to gratify the palates of fanatical extremists. If Mr. O'Conor and Chauncey Burr would like to re-open the Slavery question, we must do without them. If Wendell Phillips and Tom Murphy think the abuses of Grantism are sweet morsels so long as he holds up carpet-bagism and helps his friends, we must do without them.

Moreover, we must fight this campaign nearly without money, against the struggles of 60,000 Federal office-holders, and, probably, 100,000 State, and county, and town office-holders. The ablest of the founders of the Republican party are giving their labors to the Liberal cause without the payment even of their expenses. The appeal is everywhere to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, against the old passions and prejudices of the time. Whatever be the result, a powerful and ineffaceable residue of good has been done. The Slavery question has been completely removed from the arena of politics. There is no longer an avowed apologist for human bondage, or an opponent of equal suffrage, in all the land, for even the Bourbon gathering at Louisville omitted to take a stand in opposition. There has been a new commingling of classes and nationalities in political thought and action, and a subsidence of old-time prejudices, which must be increasingly beneficial to the country. There has been a brave beginning, and a glorious example set for independence and real manhood in public life. There has been a searching scrutiny into the dark corners of political corruption, which could be made only by men who have heretofore acted with the party in power. And this, too, inures to the benefit of the whole country. The perversion of the Civil Service, more shocking in this campaign than in any other in our history; the assessments levied upon office-holders, which are simply a method of unjustly taxing the whole people to obtain means for overbearing the political opinions of a part,—have been shown to be a real menace to Republican institutions, and thus the necessity of a thorough Civil Service Reform has been impressed upon the people as never before. The rascalities perpetrated at the South by adventurers who are playing upon the ignorance of the blacks, have been brought into their true light, and must work a reform in that plundered and unhappy section, unless the great body of the American people have become corrupt, which we are not prepared to believe.

So much has been accomplished in the five months succeeding the Cincinnati Convention. What remains to be done is to rally the voters of Democratic antecedents in the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, for the election on the 8th of October. If this work is properly done, there are enough Liberal Republicans in those States, and more than enough, to carry all of them.

M'COMB VS. OAKES AMES.

At last, after two weeks and more, Mr. Oakes Ames has signed a paper denying that he ever exhibited to Mr. Henry M'Comb a list of members of Congress to whom he had distributed shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier. Mr. M'Comb made his statement on oath, in a non-political case pending before the courts of Pennsylvania. In the course of his testimony, the counsel for Oakes Ames and the other defendants cross-examined him. He was unwilling to produce Ames' letters, and his unwillingness was construed to mean that he had lost or mislaid them, and the challenge was given to produce them. He did produce the original letters, copies of which have been published. It so happened that, a few days after the date of these letters, M'Comb and Ames met in the office of the Credit Mobilier. In the letter, Ames had stated that he had placed the stock, in amounts not less than $1,000 each, in the hands of one person from Maine, four from Massachusetts, one from New Hampshire, two from Pennsylvania, one from Tennessee, one from Indiana, and one in Ohio, without giving the names. When the parties met in New York, M'Comb asked for the names, and Ames, opening a book, read them off, and, as he did so, M'Comb wrote them, with the amounts, down upon a paper which he took from his pocket. Subsequently, it appeared that this paper was one of Ames' letters. When he produced the letter in court, it had this list of names on it, and the list went into the case as part of the evidence. The reader will see that the production of the list of names and the amounts said to have been paid to each was accidental, to a great extent. M'Comb is a supporter of Grant and Wilson. The evidence was extorted from him under a supposition that he could not produce it. Though given a long time ago, the whole inquiry has been carefully kept secret, and it has now been made public without his consent.

The point in the controversy is, that M'Comb claimed 247 shares, having a par value of $100 each, in addition to [illegible] shares held by him. Ames, by a vote of the Directors, had the disputed 247 shares placed in his hands, as trustee, to be presented to persons at Washington, M'Comb consenting, on the stipulation that his claim was not to be prejudiced thereby. In accounting with M'Comb, who was a Director, Ames wrote how he had distributed them. The only discrepancy between the statement made by Ames in his letter, and in the list of names furnished to M'Comb five days later, is as to the shares given to two persons from Ohio. Whether this meant that Bingham or Garfield had been added, or that the allowance to Ohio had been doubled by an increase to each, is not explained.

Ames' letter explains that, at the time this transaction took place, the accrued dividends on the stock were more than equal to its par value; the parties were credited with all these dividends, and the balance was paid over to them, together with all the subsequent earnings. M'Comb explained to our correspondent that $3,000 opposite a name in the list meant 30 shares at par, but that their real value was $18,000.

We find, in the Washington correspondence of the New York Sun, the following explanation of how Ames operated, the explanation being attributed to General Garfield. The letter says:

> I know that General Garfield has, from the commencement of the suit of Henry S. M'Comb against the Credit Mobilier of America, now pending in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, manifested on divers occasions, to at least two gentlemen, warm personal friends of his, the greatest trepidation lest his connection with Oakes Ames and the Credit Mobilier should be made public. To these gentlemen he gave the following explanation of the manner in which he was reduced to becoming a stockholder by Mr. Ames. He said that Ames came to him on several occasions and requested him to accept certain shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, and he refused on the ground that he was too poor; that he had not the money to spare; that Ames assured him no money was needed; that it was a good thing, and he wanted him in it; that he finally assented to some arrangement which Ames proposed, and thought no more about the matter till one day Ames came to him and handed him a check and said: "Here is your first dividend." This dividend was more than sufficient to pay for the stock Ames had taken for him, and in that way continued to receive all dividends through Mr. Ames. Now, if General Garfield will deny over his own name that he allowed Oakes Ames to hold stock in the Credit Mobilier of America for him, and then he received the dividends accruing thereon in the way above described, then I will give the names of the gentlemen to whom he gave this version of his case. They are both men of high character, and at least one of them enjoys a National reputation for honor and probity.

This fully agrees with M'Comb's statement and Ames' letters. It does not, however, accord with the estimate we had formed of General Garfield's character. The members of Congress, according to this showing, were treated as purchasers of the stock at par. No money was needed, the accrued dividends exceeding the par value. The stock was worth $600. During the year following this transaction, there was paid the following additional dividends:

80 per cent in stock of the Union P. R. Road.
130 per cent in bonds of the U. P. R. R.
85 per cent in cash.
17 per cent in stock of Credit Mobilier.

Now comes Mr. Ames' denial that he ever furnished M'Comb with any list of names, and generally denying the whole story. M'Comb, who is, politically, intellectually, morally, and in all things upon which personal character rests, the equal, if not superior, of Mr. Ames, has made his statement on oath. He has declared that if Ames denies his statement he will produce at least one other letter of Ames', not yet published, of a still more damaging character. It is not difficult to imagine the names that are in this supplemental letter, but we will wait and let Mr. M'Comb furnish it for publication.

It is but just to state that Mr. Dawes has published the following letter, which, on its face, seems explicit enough. He says:

> PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11, 1872.
>
> MY DEAR ROGERS: I thank you for denying as a false libel the charge of the New York Sun, so far as I am concerned. Neither Oakes Ames, nor any other man, dead or alive, ever gave me, directly or indirectly, a penny of the stock of the "Credit Mobilier," or of any other corporation in this world. I never owned a dollar of any stock or any property of any kind that I did not pay the full value of with my own money, earned by my own hands. Truly yours, H. L. DAWES.

Mr. Dawes' letter is more explicit and comprehensive than any other that has been published. He says he never owned a dollar of any stock, or any property of any kind, that he did not pay the full value of with his own money, earned by his labor. This excludes the hypothesis of receiving dividends on the stock which Ames declared he had assigned to Mr. Dawes. But where are the other gentlemen? Can it be that they await the publication of Ames' other letter before interposing a denial? These gentlemen have been publicly accused upon oath, in a court of justice, with this business, and they have not said one word. Their accuser is Oakes Ames, member of Congress from Massachusetts, their colleague and political friend.

The present state of the affair is as follows:

Mr. M'Comb, on oath, declares that Oakes Ames was in possession of 247 shares of the Credit Mobilier, to be held by him in trust to use for the purchase of Congressional support for the Company. Ames, on Jan. 25, 1868, reports by letter that he had disposed of the greater part of these, giving the number of persons in several States with whom he had "placed" them. Five days later, he read to M'Comb the names of the members with whom he had dealt, which names corresponded to the designation thereof by States in his letter. Ames now denies having furnished such list; he does not deny his letters, but denies having given any to members of Congress.

It is now time for Mr. M'Comb to produce Ames' other letters and all other proof he has in his possession. There is between two and three hundred thousand dollars missing. So large a sum of money does not travel without leaving a mark. If members of Congress got it, the public are interested in knowing who they were. If they did not get it, the accused persons are entitled to an honorable acquittal, and Mr. M'Comb will then stand a good chance of getting his money back. Somebody is evidently in a tight place.

THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

It will be remembered that Senator Wilson made his appearance not long since at a Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Portland, Me., and, as we were gravely and somewhat eloquently informed by the Grant papers, exhibited his battle-scars in company with the redoubtable hero of Fort Fisher and General Grant's bottle. We were somewhat at a loss at that time in trying to recall the battles in which Senator Wilson took part. We knew that he had been a militia General in Massachusetts, but the duty of that position did not involve anything more hazardous than attacks upon sweet cider, succotash, and pumpkin-pies, at general muster. We knew that he had commanded a regiment in the war of the Rebellion as far as New York City. We knew that he went down in a carriage to Bull Run, to help demolish the Confederacy, and returned the same day somewhat in advance of the rear of our troops. But history does not record that he received any serious wounds in any of these encounters, or that his military duties thereafter involved anything more serious than the routine business which devolved upon him as Chairman of the Military Committee. It was in consideration of these and kindred facts that we failed to see the propriety of his appearing at the Portland Convention,—whether he had scars to exhibit or not. We see still less propriety in his appearing at the Pittsburgh Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. The Portland Convention was local in character, and Mr. Wilson's New England military record might have embraced some past act of prowess or some gallant feat of arms which connected him in some indefinable way with the Portland gathering. The Pittsburgh Convention is National in character, in so far as it represents a section of the country, and Mr. Wilson has done nothing in arms of a National character. He is not a soldier. He was "born in extreme poverty," and has always been "one of the toiling millions."

The fact of the appearance of this soldier without a sword, this hero without a battle, this trainband Captain without a command, was inappropriate enough; but the fact of the Convention itself is still more inappropriate, and a sad comment upon the inability of a portion of the people of this country to comprehend that the war is over, and that the only way to the prosperity and happiness of the country leads through Peace and Reconciliation. A Convention of this kind, reviving the animosities of a war which was closed seven years ago, and recalling bloody memories of the past, can accomplish no good in the political field. It can only arouse sectional feelings, inflame the public mind with the old hatreds, and fan the smouldering embers into flame again. It touches none of the issues before the country. It settles nothing in the present. It suggests nothing for the future. It only concerns a past, the memories of which every well-wisher of his country long ago buried. It is, in every way, a drawback to the promotion of that harmony and fraternal feeling between both sections of the country, which are essential to its best and permanent interests. Whatever may have been the offence of the South, it has, since the war, set the North an example every way commendable in this regard. Notwithstanding its fearful punishment during the war; notwithstanding the corrupt Government, and the onerous burdens of taxation caused by the peculation of dishonest officials; notwithstanding the ravages of the Scotts, and Claytons, and Caseys, and chapter upon chapter of needless misery imposed upon it, it has steadfastly declared its readiness to accept its duties under the Constitution, and desired the restoration of good fellowship. The ex-Confederate soldiers have refrained from holding any gatherings which could make the war of the Rebellion an element in the political campaign, and yet they might hold them with the same degree of consistency that attaches to the meetings of the ex-Union soldiers. The duties of the soldier were finished seven years ago, and crowned with triumph. He is now a citizen, and his performance of political duties should be accomplished as other citizens accomplish them,—in the habit of peace, not that of war; and they should be accomplished with reference to the future rather than the past. The people have had enough of war, and bloodshed, and angry feelings. They want peace. They want to develop the country, not to irritate it. They want the benign influences of peace, and the blessings which spring from agriculture, commerce, and the arts, mutually shared by North and South,—not the exasperating animosities and the rankling revenges which grow out of these martial displays and warlike conferences. There are occasions when such gatherings might have no import; but there is no danger that the country will ever forget the heroism of her soldiers, or the sacrifices they endured, even if they do not suffer themselves to be rallied together, by political partisans in a time of peace. Mr. Wilson gives expression to the rather remarkable chirographical wish that he might "write the grand deeds of the defenders of the Union in letters of living light on the broad arches of the skies." It would have been grander and more noble in Mr. Wilson to have wished that he might write Peace and Universal Brotherhood upon the arches of the skies, and present for the example of the world a free, happy, prosperous, and united people, living together in peace.

Finally, we submit, for the consideration of the soldiers and sailors gathered together at Pittsburgh to advance the political interests of General Grant, the sentiments of General Grant himself with reference to the propriety of such assemblages. During Mr. Johnson's Administration, a Radical Convention was called to meet at Pittsburgh, on the 25th of September, 1866. It was managed by General Butler, and was called for the purpose of opposing Mr. Johnson's policy with reference to the reconstruction of the Southern States. General Grant was invited to the Convention, and replied as follows:

> HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
> WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1865.
>
> To Edwin M. Dudley, Chairman, &c.:
>
> SIR: General Grant directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to be present at a National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 25, 1866, for political purposes. He instructs me to say that it is contrary to his habits and to his convictions of duty to attend political meetings of any character whatsoever, *and he sees with regret the action of any officer of the army taking a conspicuous part in the political dissensions of the day.*
>
> ADAM BADEAU,
> Colonel and A. D. C.

If it be answered to this that the delegates at Pittsburgh are now citizens only, then why were they called, and why are they acting as soldiers in contradistinction to the character of ordinary political conventions?

On Monday next, a National Convention of Steamboatmen will be held in Cleveland, to take in consideration all matters connected with the interests of their business. These meetings are very important, and it is necessary that they should be held on stated occasions, we presume, in order to keep the business moving smoothly and profitably. The general public will have no voice in the Convention, and, therefore, that part of the steamboat business which virtually concerns the public will probably receive little or no attention. The public would like to be protected from boiler explosions caused by old and defective boilers and careless engineers. They would like to have some guarantee that, in case of fire, some means of escape will be provided. They would like to have some regulation established by which incompetent officials might be prevented from endangering life, as in the recent case of the Metis, and scores of others. The travelling public is inclined to regard these items as of primary importance, and just as worthy of consideration as tariffs of freights, or combinations to influence trade, or any of the ordinary aspects of the business. If the Steamboat Convention does not accomplish something of this nature, it will be of very little interest to the public.

It appears from a letter which we publish elsewhere from J. R. Jones, Minister to Belgium, that we were mistaken in supposing that the land which he conveyed to General Grant, on the western outskirts of the city, was a part of his purchase from the Bishop Hill Colony. We make the correction with pleasure. From a letter written by Mr. John I. Bennett, published in connection with Jones' letter, it appears that the Bishop Hill Colony received a fair price for the land which Jones bought from their Trustee, Olof Johnson. There appears to be nothing in the case, therefore, but a joint real-estate speculation between Jones and Grant, in which there was nothing improper. The matter was brought to our attention in the first place by a lawyer acting in behalf of the Bishop Hill Colony, whose inquiries, we suppose, called out the letter of Jones to Babcock, published elsewhere.

Mr. Dawes' denial of his share in the Credit Mobilier scandal seems to be broad and comprehensive enough to cover the whole case, and, in the absence of countervailing testimony, must be taken as exonerating him from complicity in that ugly transaction. This is a point for M'Comb. If Dawes didn't get it, Ames must have it somewhere in his capacious trowsers.

The quiet of the Cincinnati Public Library was rudely disturbed, last Sunday night, by the appearance of a tall young man, who ran into the room, dropped hurriedly into a chair, and began to read a magazine in the Chinese fashion,—upside down,—with intense interest. In a moment more, another excited man, brandishing a glittering knife of the "Arkansas toothpick" style, rushed through the door and lunged at the first comer, who left magazine and chair behind and fled for his life. After a brisk steeple-chase over desks and chairs, pursuer and pursued were finally seized by the involuntary spectators. It then appeared that the fugitive had insulted a lady, and that the latter's husband had sworn to slay him. Hence, the knife and the chase. The pursuer is now in jail. Persons who believe in closing the Public Libraries on Sunday will please take notice that the opening of the one at Cincinnati, by providing a place of refuge, prevented a murder. This is quite as "providential" as the majority of the instances paraded as such.

Mrs. H. G. Shumway, widow of the late Horatio G. Shumway, Esq., of this city, and sister of our fellow-citizens, William S. and Samuel Johnston, has founded and built to completion, now ready for consecration, a most exquisite chapel for Bishop Whipple's schools at Faribault, Minnesota.

The chapel is, perhaps, one of the most perfect specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in the country, and is finished most elaborately in every particular. The stained glass, the entablature, the tiling, and all the work possible to be imported, were brought from England and France. The organ surpasses anything of the kind for its size in the Northwest.

Mrs. Shumway, being desirous of making some lasting monument to the memory of her deceased child, made this expenditure, and the chapel now stands on the bluff at Faribault, in the midst of the buildings of Shattuck School and the Seabury Divinity Seminary, as a memorial of the child.

The consecration takes place, with special ceremonial by Bishop Whipple, on Tuesday, the 24th inst. The Northwestern Railroad has arranged with the Bishop to pass all persons going to the consecration to and from Faribault for half-fare. Tickets purchased on or before Saturday, 21st, will be good for ten days.

It will be remembered that Faribault, a beautiful town in itself, is in the midst of a most interesting region, and within a short distance of Minnehaha, St. Paul, and other points, an opportunity to visit which, and to be present at a beautiful ceremony, is now offered.

The War Department once possessed the records of the Buel Court-Martial, the "headquarters' reports,"—the only official history of the war,—and a great mass of original letters. When Badeau wished to write an eulogy on Grant, he was allowed to take to England all the Buel records, all the headquarters' reports, and about 600 letters. When ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, asked permission to copy a few letters from himself to the Confederate Secretary of War, the request was refused. These letters show that Governor Vance tried to alleviate the sufferings of the prisoners-of-war confined at Salisbury, N. C. Grant's partisans are now accusing him of deliberately increasing those sufferings, and Grant's Administration suppresses the truth for the sake of perpetuating its own power.

Auditor Graham, of Louisiana, who would rather be right than stay out of jail, seems to be comfortably fixed in his prison-quarters. He declines to get a writ of *habeas corpus*, or to accept pardon from the Governor, because his release in any such way would leave unsettled the question of his right to disobey the fraudulent judgment against the State. As Mr. Graham persists in his disobedience, his prospects for a few months' imprisonment are excellent. It is little less than a miracle that an official in a carpet-bag State should not only refuse to plunder the people, but should actually go to jail rather than to do so.

Great Britain is getting a trifle tired of "testing" her ships-of-war. She tested one by a voyage, a little while ago, and the unwieldy craft went to the bottom. Now she has tested another—the "Glatton"—by firing two shots at her. The cost of repairs will be $68,000.

POLITICAL.

Governor Koerner, being interviewed by a reporter of the St. Louis *Times*, expressed himself confident of 20,000 majority in Illinois.

—Selah Chamberlain keeps 'em all stirred up lively at Cleveland, and the Grant papers, which have now ceased growling at each other over the Post Office bone, are displaying their energy on the cumulative plan. That is, when they get a good thing on Selah, they keep it in type. By and by it will amount to something—in the composition bills.

—Congressional nominations: First Georgia, Liberal, Morgan Rawls; Third Alabama, Liberal, William A. Handley, for re-election; Second West Virginia, Liberal, Benjamin F. Martin.

—"There's blood upon the face of the moon," and danger that our city may be brought under the stigma of inhospitality. Republican members of Council are declaring their intention not to attend the meeting for the appointment of committees to properly attend to the reception of Horace Greeley.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—It turns out that an order was really issued removing General Banks' brother from the New York Custom House, but it was withdrawn when the authorities saw how the *Tribune* and the Liberal press were likely to make use of the circumstance. The *Tribune*, when it saw Banks was to be retained, promptly corrected its report of his removal, but the *Times* and the rest of the pack have been barking at its heels, and charging it with wilful falsehood, ever since.

—The Rev. Oscar Clute, Liberal nominee for Congress in the First New Jersey District, is a graduate of the Michigan State Agricultural College, where he remained as Professor for some time. He afterward studied for the Unitarian ministry at Meadville, Pa., and has since preached at Vineland, N. J. A correspondent who furnishes these facts says:

> Mr. Clute is an eloquent and ready speaker, a life-long Republican, and will surely take a high place among the younger members, if elected to Congress.

—In the Second District of West Virginia, the candidates for Congress are: Benjamin F. Martin, Liberal Democrat; Alexander R. Boteler, independent Democrat; and George R. Lathan, Liberal Republican. The Grant party does not recognize the election, and will not vote, on the 24th of October, claiming to have elected their man (Hagans) on the 22d of August.

—The Boston *Journal* (Grant) speaks of "the anomalous and indefinite result in West Virginia." The loyal-to-Grant newspapers in the West keep on claiming it as a "glorious Grant victory."

—The one argument in favor of Hartranft is, that, as Auditor General, notwithstanding his use of State funds in private speculations, *he* has paid so many millions of the debt of Pennsylvania. But the Philadelphia *Press* shows, by elaborate and very plain reference to official figures, that Auditor Hartranft has failed to collect $363,844 tax on corporations, and that this deficit is too plainly the result of collusion.

—It is probable that the Grant voters in the Milwaukee District will support Frederick W. Horn, of Ozaukee, an independent Bourbon, for Congress, against Alexander Mitchell, Liberal. The district gave Seymour a majority of 7,447 over Grant, in 1868.

—The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* (Hassaurek's paper) has come out squarely for Greeley.

—George Vickers, the Maryland Senator, whose term expires next spring, will probably be elected to Congress for the Eastern Shore District. Dr. Dennis will succeed Vickers in the Senate.

—The United States Courts are now appointing Supervisors of Elections under the Enforcement Act of Congress. Boston, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and other cities, are already supplied, and we presume Chicago will be.

—The latest dodge is to urge and expect Democrats in Pennsylvania to vote for Hartranft out of "pure cussedness," that the stigma of his election may attach to the Republican party!

—Morton discovers that Grant is not only the National Savior of America, but is rapidly extending his power and his bounty, like the ever-increasing wings of the American eagle itself, over the whole world.

—Wendell Phillips, in his late speech at Boston, Mass., said:

> Long live Ulysses Grant! May he continue to be President of the United States until every white man over 40 years of age, who lives south of Mason & Dixon's Line, has been forever put into the ground! [Long and continued applause.]

—Mr. John Quincy Adams is like the Hon. Stanley Matthews. He was for the Cincinnati Convention until it nominated for President a man whom he was not in favor of. Matthews was for Cox; Adams was for his father, Charles Francis Adams.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—"Warrington," of the Springfield *Republican*, writing of Mr. Sumner's candidacy for Governor of Massachusetts, says:

> He cannot be chosen Governor in 1872, but he can give respectability to a coalition movement which may perhaps change the politics of the State and secure his re-election in 1874. At any rate, nothing is lost by boldness.

—The Rhode Island Liberals will nominate Presidential Electors and Congressmen, at Providence, Oct. 8.

—On the train of the Catholic excursionists to Kansas City, last Sunday, a vote was taken on the Presidential question, which resulted as follows: For O'Conor, 2; for Grant, 47; for Greeley, 296. Thus it will be seen that the policy pursued by some of the Administration papers, in persecuting and caricaturing the Catholic Church, is beginning to bear fruit.—*Leavenworth Times, (Grant).*

—One of the reporters of a Philadelphia paper, getting somewhat excited in a conversation on political matters with some members of the police force, the other day, called President Grant a thief, whereupon he was arrested by one of the officers and locked up for "breaking the peace." On appearing next day to answer the complaint, he brought suits against the officers for false imprisonment, but the matter was finally hushed up.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

"State Convention" of the California Bourbons.

Why the Aleuts Are Starving—"H., K. & Co's" Monopoly.

The Contest in the Second Congressional District of California.

Terrible Results of Practical Jokes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.

"The mountain labored!" Did anybody ever see or hear of such a consummate farce. For weeks we here on the Pacific Coast have been watching the progress of the Grant-Pomeroy Louisville Convention movement with not a little anxiety. We knew that, so far as the Pacific Coast goes, it was a humbug and a bilk of the first water, but the telegraphic despatches from the East, giving it daily increasing space and importance; speaking of the vast amount of brain, influence, modesty, energy, and wealth represented in the delegations from the different States,—had gradually worked our people into the conviction that, after all, there might be something in it, and that the Ring who run Grant, and, through him, the United States, at this time, were doing a smart thing in effecting this diversion from the ranks of the opposition. Judge, then, of our surprise, not to say disgust, when the thing fizzed for an instant like a bottle of ginger-pop, and was then as flat, silent, dead, and stinking! The effect here has been decidedly to strengthen the Reform movement, and largely add to the ranks of the supporters of Mr. Greeley. The Administration played its hand so clumsily that every one saw through the movement, and people very naturally ask, if the Reform movement is so weak and hopeless as the Administration subsidized press would have us believe, what necessity there was for such an effort to neutralize it; and the conclusion is inevitable, that the Monopoly Rings at Washington don't feel quite so confident of the result as they pretend. This famous Convention must have cost something,—though, as the printing of the circulars was probably done at the Government Printing Office, and they were certainly sent out at the expense of the people of the United States, under frank of Republican members of Congress, it was a comparatively economical affair; but the money outlay was nothing compared to the moral back-action which follows the discharge of this terribly over-loaded and very weak gun.

HOW THE BOURBON DEMOCRACY CONVENED HERE.

Two weeks ago yesterday,—Sunday,—six living unterrified antediluvians of the ancient Democratic school,—only six, not another man,—in response to the circular from the Administration headquarters at Washington, met in the Government Block in this city, and went through the lugubrious farce of appointing delegates to the Louisville Convention, and adopting resolutions to support its nominees. No notice of such a Convention had been published, for the simple reason that it was much cheaper to notify the six men comprising the party in this place, in person individually; and, furthermore, an advertisement in even the most obscure paper would have called the attention of the reporters of the press to what was going on, and the names of the party would have been made public, which was just what these six modest men desired, above all things, to avoid. After the delegation had been named, and the money necessary to pay for sending the proxy to New Jersey by telegraph—"four dollars for ten words, cash in advance,"—raised by subscription, the Convention discussed the practicability of putting an Electoral ticket in the field. Four of the six members of the Convention were willing to serve on such a ticket; the fifth was not a voter, and, consequently, ineligible; and the sixth said that the performance had already cost him a dollar, and he was not going to fool away any more money on it. If the Administration would "put up a pot" at once, and place the money at the disposal of the Committee, he would go in in for spending it, and make what fight could be made with it; but he did not go a cent on politicians' promises, and, if he was going into a fight in which he was sure, in advance, of being not only licked, but ridiculed, and politically eternally damned, he wanted something beside "jawbone" to start in on. Another member suggested that the matter had better be dropped at once, for the reason that it required the same number of Alternates that there are of Electors, and, as it was manifestly impossible to get them, even if the requisite number of qualified Electors were found, it was not worth while pushing the movement any further at that time. [illegible]

WHY THE ALEUTS ARE STARVING.

In a despatch to the press, dated at Washington, Sept. 3, I find the following paragraph:

[illegible]

ADMISSION DAY.

[illegible]

THE CONTEST IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

[illegible]

A CLEVER PRACTICAL JOKE.

About eighteen months since, L. B. Drew, an old citizen of California, was standing on the street, conversing with friends, when one of those curses of the earth, "practical jokers," came up behind him, and, by way of startling him, gave him a sudden pinch, which left a black-and-blue mark [illegible]

Adios! ALTAMONTE.

The Bishop Hill Colony and Mr. Olof Johnson.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My attention has been called to an editorial article of the 9th inst., under the title of "A Question of Veracity," wherein you reproduce an article which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 5 last, and thereupon add: "All the statements of fact in the foregoing article are true. If there is any question raised about the deed, it can be settled by reference to the books in the Recorder's office. [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN I. BENNETT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11, 1872.

REMARKS.

We cheerfully give place to Mr. Bennett's communication, for we would not willingly do injustice to any of the parties mentioned. The case was brought to our attention by lawyers employed, or claiming to be employed, to recover the property, if practicable, for the benefit of the Bishop Hill Colony. [illegible]

—Since the above was written, we find the following letter from J. R. Jones, published in the New York *Times*, [illegible]

MY DEAR GENERAL: [illegible]

J. R. JONES.

General O. E. BABCOCK.

PROTECTING THE HORSES.

The Humane Society After the West Side Street Railway Company—One of the Superintendents Fined $25 for Sending Out Broken-Down Old Horses.

[illegible]

Get a Farm While Land is Cheap.

[illegible]

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.

The Department Reviewed and Inspected By the City Officials.

Fine Display of Engines, Hose Carts, Ladder Trucks, Etc.

The grand parade of the Fire Department yesterday afternoon,—the second display of the kind since the disbandment of the volunteers and the enrollment of the paid organization,—must have sent the memory of the many who witnessed it wandering back to the days of the see-saw hand-engine and drag-rope, when it was the height of every one's ambition to "run with the machine." The changes and improvements which have since been made in fire apparatus appear more varied and marvellous on these holiday occasions, the principal object of which is to afford the people an opportunity of placing the machines of the present in mental contrast with those of the past. The apparatus in use in Chicago to-day are comparatively new inventions, each original principle having been improved upon so often during the past few years as to render the discovery of first theories almost a matter of impossibility. The first steam fire-engines ever brought to Chicago arrived in October, 1858. There were two of them, the Atlantic and the Island Queen, and these were followed in about a month by the Enterprise and Long John. E. A. Williams, present Fire Marshal, organized the Island Queen's company, and was elected Captain of it. Previous to the arrival of the steamers, the fire apparatus of the city consisted of fourteen hand-engines, three hook and ladder trucks, and five supply hose-carts. These machines had been accumulated mainly during the administrations of Cyrus P. Bradley, who was Chief Engineer in 1851; U. P. Harris, in 1853; James Donnelly, in 1855; Silas McBride, from 1856 to 1857, and Dennis Sweeney, in 1858. U. P. Harris was again elected Chief Engineer in 1859, and held the position until 1868. During this period, the Fire Department was made a paid organization, and placed under control of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. The ancient hand-engine was gradually supplanted by steamers of the most approved pattern; hose-carts, hook and ladder trucks, and apparatus containing all the new improvements were placed in service, and the American Fire Alarm Telegraph was introduced.

In 1867, Fire Marshal Harris' first annual report was printed. So far as known, there is but one copy of it in existence, and this is in possession of the foreman of the T. B. Brown Engine Company. It shows that in that year there were in the department fourteen steamers, two supply hose carts, one hook and ladder truck, and one [illegible]. There were [illegible] men in the service. The total value of apparatus and real estate, including buildings, was $[illegible]. The expenses of the fire alarm telegraph for the year were $[illegible]. Harris' second report shows an addition of two steamers, two hook and ladder trucks, and one supply hose cart; and also shows an increase in the number of members, and in the value of property owned by the department.

In the latter part of 1868 the present Fire Marshal was appointed. His reports for the succeeding years exhibit a steady increase in every branch of the department, and in the value of stock and real estate used by it. The report for the past year (just issued) estimates the loss of the department in the October fire at $146,000, and places the value of remaining property at $[illegible]. It also contains a table showing the number of fires in each year for nine years, which will doubtless be of interest to readers. In the department year 1863-4 there were 186 fires; 1864-5, [illegible]; 1865-6, 243; 1866-7, 315; 1867-8, 515; 1868-9, [illegible]; 1869-70, 600; 1870-1, 669; 1871-2, 482 (not including the great October fire).

Ever since the burning of the city, the department has undergone a thorough course of discipline. The organization was placed under the entire control of the Fire Marshal, at his own request, and he has weeded out those officers and men who were objectionable to him, and filled their places with men of his own selection. At his suggestion, every member of the department was required to purchase a uniform. Having brought about nearly all the changes which he desired after the fire, Marshal Williams now believes that he has under his command a department unexcelled in efficiency and discipline by any in the country. It was for the purpose of exhibiting to the people the result of his year's labors that the parade of yesterday was planned.

The department began to assemble and form in line on Monroe street, about 2 o'clock. The men were dressed in their neat blue uniforms, and wore fatigue caps instead of the picturesque fire hat. Several of the men having lost their hats, it was deemed best for all to wear caps and appear uniform. The machinery, appearing as it would at a fire, without decorations of any kind, glittered in the afternoon sun. The entire turnout was admired and heartily applauded by the thousands of spectators who lined the streets. After the line had been formed, it was inspected by the Mayor, Board of Police, several Aldermen, and many members of the National Board of Underwriters which had been in session here for two days. They expressed themselves as highly satisfied, and complimented the men upon their personal appearance and the appearance of the apparatus and horses. A brief exhibition of the workings of the Skinner escape was given, at the conclusion of which the line was ordered to countermarch. The officials took their positions on the steps of the [illegible] building, and obtained a good view of the brilliant line as it slowly wended its way past. The procession marched in the following order:

Sergeant [illegible] and three police officers, mounted.
Three Fire Wardens, mounted.
Chief Fire Marshal Williams, mounted.
Assistant Fire Marshals Benner, Petrie, and Mor[illegible]sham, mounted.
Captain Bullwinkle, of the Insurance Patrol, mounted.
Band wagon.
Insurance Patrol Wagon, drawn by six horses.
Fire Escapes.
Hook and Ladder Companies.
Babcock Engines.
Supply Hose Carts.
Engines and attendant hose carts in their numerical order.
Marshals' wagons.

The procession marched west on Monroe street to Green; north on Green to Washington; east on Washington to Clinton; north on Clinton to Kinzie; east on Kinzie to Market; north on Market to Indiana; east on Indiana to Wells; south on Wells to Lake; east on Lake to LaSalle; south on LaSalle to Jackson, where it dispersed. While passing City Hall it was reviewed again by the Board of Police. The firemen acknowledged the compliment by raising their [illegible].

The true fireman never does anything by halves. He enters into the spirit of an occasion with all his heart and soul, and generally succeeds in winning credit for himself. His parade is his pet institution, and no private expense or personal exertion is spared to make it the most brilliant affair of the kind ever witnessed by the community which he serves. These processions are always events to be remembered, and the one of yesterday was no exception to the rule. It was met with innumerable admirers and unbounded applause on every street through which it passed, and the man is yet to be seen who has a fault to find with the display.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Report of the Grand Jury to Judge Tree—The Largest Criminal Calendar Ever Presented—Record of Work Accomplished—Recommendations.

Yesterday morning, the Grand Jury returned [illegible] more true bills, and, with the last, presented their report to the presiding Judge (Tree) to the following effect:

That, having been called to investigate the largest criminal calendar that has ever been submitted to a grand inquest in said county, I believe that in presenting the result of our investigation to this honorable Court, it will not be deemed intrusive for us to offer such suggestions as we deem may be made effectual in stemming the tide of crime, which, to so alarming an extent, prevails in said county. Therefore, we respectfully submit that, while we have found the executive officers of said county faithful and effective in the discharge of their duties, and [illegible] in bringing to punishment [illegible] of the law, we find that, to a very great extent, their efforts are expended in merely battling effects, while causes remain untouched. There is a degree of respectability attached to crime, when perpetrated through large commercial transactions, accomplished in such a manner as to evade the law, while the ignorant and poorer culprit is brought to condign punishment, by imitating in a [illegible] manner similar but less erroneous effects.

Another cause which has helped to swell the calendar of criminals brought before this court, and is the means of constantly increasing the number of offenders, may be found in the want of jurisdiction of Justices of the Police Courts to determine the punishment for many of the minor grades of crime, committed generally by juveniles. The accused, after a hearing before the justice, is either admitted to bail or committed to the County Jail to await an indictment."

The report then proceeds to deal at some length with this fault in the legal machinery, and dwells somewhat severely on the annoying process of the "law's delay." It earnestly recommends that strong steps be taken to remedy this great evil. It advocates the separation of youthful offenders from hardened criminals.

The document then deals with the pawnbroker and junk dealer business, and says that it is almost impossible, under the existing law, to convict a person of having received goods, "knowing the same to be stolen."

The Grand Jury further found that in the cases of gaming places and houses of ill fame, the premises were, as a rule, let for such purposes by citizens of high respectability in the community. Therefore, they suggested an amendment to the law in regard to leasing premises for such unlawful purposes.

The evil of confining witnesses in criminal cases was also dealt with. They (the Grand Jury) recommended that the county should provide, with the least possible delay, a proper house for the detention of such witnesses.

The Grand Jury found that, in almost every case, the crime of murder, so often repeated, and which has so startled the community, has been directly due to intoxication. They recommend that all low drinking saloons, etc., be placed under strict watch, and that the police authorities be held accountable for the enforcement of the law.

They recommend that the new jail be finished with the least possible delay, as the present affair is dilapidated and unwholesome.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MEHLIG SOIREE AT OAK PARK.

The musical season of Chicago may be said to have been fairly opened by a concert, on Tuesday evening last, at Oak Park, given by Miss Anna Mehlig, the renowned pianiste, with the assistance of Mrs. Clara Huck, who needs no introduction to our readers as a vocalist, and Dr. Fuchs, the leader of the Germania Maennerchor, who acted as accompanist. Miss Mehlig arrived in the city a few days since, *en route* from a very successful season in California to New York, and is at present the guest of A. W. Dunn, Esq., of Oak Park. It was Miss Mehlig's intention at first not to give any public concert at all; but her musical friends, and many of the musical *connoisseurs* of the city, urgently solicited that she should play, and she so far yielded to their solicitations as to give an entertainment, rather in the nature of a *soiree musicale* than a formal concert. For this reason, the entertainment took place at Oak Park, and a special train was placed at the disposal of those who wished to attend from Chicago. The pretty and cosy little Unity Church was selected for the soiree, and it was completely filled with musical people from Oak Park and the suburbs of Austin, Cottage Hill, and Chicago. It was one of the most interesting features of this soiree that it gave musicians an opportunity of fixing Miss Mehlig's position as a solo player. In previous seasons of the Thomas orchestral troupe, as will be remembered, her numbers were piano concertos with orchestra, mainly from Liszt, requiring rather breadth and dignity of treatment than the delicacy, finish, and expression required in music of a less massive and freely written order. In this severe school of music she was unanimously conceded the first place. Her grasp of the instrument was orchestral in itself, and at times it was exceedingly difficult to decide whether she was supporting the orchestra or the orchestra was supporting her. On this occasion, however, her numbers were all solo, and she was thus subjected to a most trying test. There are very few pianists, however skilful they may be, who would care to be assigned five solos in one evening, without any alternating variety to afford relief, and, with equal truth, it may be said that there are very few vocalists who could stand the test of appearing in songs between the piano numbers without making it very monotonous; but, fortunately, on this occasion both these tests were fulfilled by artists who had the inherent qualities to endure such tests. Miss Mehlig's selections were admirable in themselves, and were so varied as to give a constant change of color. They embraced a fantasie on themes from "Faust," the "Spinning Song" from Wagner's "Fliegende Hollander," Raff's "Polka de la Reine," Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise," Tausig's magnificent arrangement of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," and Thalberg's "Sweet Home," which was given as an *encore* to the Rhapsody. There was little margin for choice in the execution of these numbers. There was the evenness and finish of the true artist manifested in all of them. In every detail of solo playing, in brightness, crispness, and clearness of touch, in the wonderful contrasts of *fortissimo* and *pianissimo*, ranging from a power which was almost gigantic, and rivalling the strongest masculine grasp, to the most exquisite delicacy; in the marvellous rapidity of her playing, as shown in the Raff Polka, in the dexterity of technique, which was peculiarly brought out in Wagner's richly embroidered "Spinning Song" and the "Rhapsody," and especially in the sympathy and expression which she displayed in rendering the themes in the Faust Fantasie—in fact, in all the qualities which go to make up a great artist, she left no room for question. No unprejudiced person could have listened to such playing without feeling that she has completely mastered the piano, and that she is one of the few really great pianists of the world. Mrs. Huck added to the charm of this notable soiree by her beautiful singing. Her numbers were the Scene and Prayer from "Der Freischutz," "Ein Tausend ahon," a beautiful ballad by Carl Eckert, written originally for Miss Minnie Hauck, and Kuecken's "Fly, Birdling, Fly." Although, with the exception of "The Prayer," the numbers were very light to follow the piano numbers, they were beautiful in character, and were sung with so much ease and real ballad feeling, as well as style, that they awakened the most hearty enthusiasm, and were received with the most unmistakable expressions of delight. Oak Park may congratulate itself upon having enjoyed one of the most charming musical entertainments ever given in this vicinity, and we can only regret that so many musical people in Chicago were obliged to lose so much. The concert was over at an early hour, and the special car which brought the Chicagoans home brought a little party who were firmly convinced that they will listen to few concerts this season which will surpass the Mehlig soiree in real excellence, and who will long cherish it among their most pleasant musical memories.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Present House of Worship to be Supplanted by a Fine Business Block—Contemplated Removals and Changes.

The members of the congregation of the First Baptist Church are contemplating an important change in their Church edifice, by which, without impairing their facilities or curtailing their opportunities for divine worship, they may greatly add to the exchequer of the society. The church is located on the corner of Hubbard court and Wabash avenue, and consists of a main building fronting on Wabash avenue, and a wing added, so that, in shape, the edifice bears resemblance to a carpenter's square. In the main building is the auditorium, the wing being occupied as a lecture-room, library, Sabbath School room, and the church parlors. The headquarters of the Baptist Sabbath School Union are also in this wing.

The congregation propose to detach the main building, and remove it to their grounds on the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street. In its place will be erected a fine stone building, 112x165 feet, consisting of four stories and basement. The cost of this new structure is estimated at $100,000. This building will be divided into four stores, each twenty-four feet in width. In the centre of the building will be a hall extending from the front to the rear of the new block, and affording communication, from Wabash avenue, with the wing. The upper portion of the structure will be divided into offices and rooms. The peculiar style of architecture has not been determined. The wing will remain, and will be remodelled to satisfy the necessities of the congregation, and can be made to accommodate about 2,000 people. The interior of the converted wing will be finished in an attractive and elegant manner. The new business block will be erected before the prospective change in the wing is commenced. During the work upon the wing the entire second-story of the new block will be devoted to religious services, and, after the completion of the new auditorium, the second story of the business structure will continue to be occupied by the congregation as a lecture room, library, and church parlors.

An expenditure of $30,000 will be necessary to secure the removal of the main church edifice to the Indiana avenue property.

A result of the fire was the coalition of the First and Indiana Avenue Baptist Churches. The latter congregation worship in their brick church on the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street. The main portion of the First Baptist Church will be used by this branch of the congregation as a house of worship, while the present structure on Indiana avenue will be changed in the interior to subserve the purpose of a lecture room and church parlors.

The change is the result of mature deliberation on the part of the members of the congregation, who consider that the projected improvement will prove beneficial to the interests of the Church.

WELL AND FAITHFULLY DONE.

The Grand Masters of Various Lodges Review the Manner in Which the Masonic Board of Relief in Chicago Disbursed the Generous Charity of the Craft.

On the morning of Oct. 11, 1871, there arrived in Chicago a gentleman who carried under his arm a paper parcel. The gentleman was the Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia, Charles F. Stansberry, and in the paper parcel was contained currency of small denominations to the amount of $3,300, which the Masonic fraternity of Washington had hurriedly scraped together and despatched to the relief of their calamity-stricken brethren in Chicago. On Tuesday Mr. Stansberry again visited Chicago, this time in company with S. C. Perkins, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, and his private secretary, Charles H. Kingston, of Philadelphia, and O. P. Waters, Grand Master of Iowa, all of whom had come on the invitation of DeWitt C. Cregier, of this city, Grand Master of Illinois, for the purpose of reviewing the transactions of the Masonic Board of Relief, who were charged with the disbursement of the vast sums of money sent here by the craft in nearly every State in the Union. The gentlemen having in charge the handling of this fund were in no degree responsible to any co-ordinate body as to the manner in which they distributed the generous charity, but for their own satisfaction they requested that the Grand Masters mentioned should pass upon their work. An occasional Grand Lodge was convened on Tuesday evening, at the Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, for the purpose of receiving their distinguished visitors with the honors due their high station. An address of welcome was given by Grand Master Cregier, and was responded to by the guests of the occasion, and, after remarks by other gentlemen, the Grand Lodge adjourned.

The deputation of Grand Masters devoted a portion of yesterday in reviewing the report of the Masonic Board of Relief, and were gratified to find an unexpended balance of about $22,000, which will be returned, *pro rata*, to the lodges which contributed it. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with the manner in which everything had been done, and will bear hence with them the most complimentary impressions of the intelligent judgment displayed by the Chicago Board in relieving the distressed members of the craft in this city. When the visiting Grand Masters had completed their labors, they were taken in charge by the Reception Committee, consisting of Messrs. F. H. Holcomb, Wiley M. Egan, T. T. Gurney, Dr. E. Powell, D. J. Avery, and E. J. Hill, by whom they were afforded an opportunity to see what Chicago has been doing toward rebuilding. The visitors were deeply impressed with the extraordinary spectacle presented within one year of the date of the city's destruction, Mr. Stansberry, whom Mr. Cregier had escorted through the desolate districts on the occasion of his last visit, remarking that, unprecedented as was the fire itself, it was an insignificant wonder compared with the work of restoration. The party leave for their homes this evening.

IOWA.

An Irish-American Convention to Promote Immigration.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 18.—The Convention of Irish-American citizens of Iowa, Nebraska, and Dakota, called to devise means to aid, promote, and encourage the Irish people of the over-crowded Eastern cities, and Irish soldiers of the late war, to immigrate to the Northwest, will meet at Vermillion, Dakota, on Tuesday. It is expected that about two hundred members will be present, and the meeting promises to be the most thoroughly representative Irish gathering ever assembled in the West. Letters have been received from O'Donovan Rossa, Michael Scanlan, and many other prominent Irishmen, wishing the work success, and promising their support.

Loss of a Fishing Boat and Twelve Lives.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—A fishing schooner, the White Eagle, of Gloucester, Mass., has been given up as lost on the Grand Banks with her entire crew, consisting of twelve persons.

Dead Bodies Found.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Yesterday the unrecognizable bodies of two white men were found in a thicket, about three miles from this city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of BURNETT'S SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Sold everywhere.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL CAMPAIGN badges, pins, photographs, &c.; $2 worth of samples sent prepaid for $1. Address J. A. PIERCE & CO., 19 West Madison-st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—I HAVE A SPLENDID thing for a few first-class, experienced canvassers. JOHN B. ALDEN, 422 West Jackson-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 A DAY MADE SELLing the new oleographs (imitation of oil paintings). Agents wanted in every town in the Northwest. Send for circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 5 Lind Block, Chicago, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GUARDIAN'S SALE OF BOULEvard and Vincennes av. property.

Valuable property fronting on the South Park Boulevard, and Vincennes avenue, and Forty-second and Forty-third streets. Well adapted to sub-division and immediate sale. Fifteen acres, being the S. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 3, T. 38, R. 14, and the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of the same section (3). Title perfect. Under the order of the Court the property will be sold in three tracts, each containing about five acres of land, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 26th of SEPTEMBER, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the east door of the old Court House, Chicago.

Terms of Sale—One-fifth cash, and balance in one, two, three, and four years, with interest at 7 per cent, payable semi-annually. $1,000 upon each five acres to be paid at the time of sale. To capitalists, speculators, builders, and others, this sale offers one of the best investments to be obtained in or near Chicago. For further information apply to

ANDREW J. BROWN, or
JOHN H. P. DODGE.
Room 1, Nevada Block, corner Franklin and Washington-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE BY WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 22 Otis Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.
40 acres, Section 23, 40, 12. A great bargain.
20 acres, Section 21, 40, 13.
10 acres, Section 12, 38, 13.
5 acres, Section 11, 39, 13.
5 acres, Section 1, 39, 13.
10 acres, Section 18, 38, 14.
12 acres, Section 16, 38, 14.
10 acres, Section 24, 38, 14. Very cheap.
10 acres, Section 8, 38, 14.
50 ft on Park-av, only $100 per foot.
100 ft at Kenwood, $30 per foot.
100 ft at Woodlawn, $35 per foot.
Fine brick house on West Washington-st.
We have a large list of acre property. Also houses and lots in all parts of the city. Also 10,000 acres of farming land in Iowa and Nebraska for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES SOUTH—
50 ft Wabash-av, near Forty-first-st.
100 ft Wabash-av, near Forty-sixth-st.
100 ft Michigan-av, near Forty-third-st.
100 ft Michigan-av, corner Forty-fourth-st.
100 ft Michigan-av, near Forty-fifth-st.
50 ft Michigan-av, near Forty-seventh st.
200 ft Michigan-av., cor Forty-eighth-st.
100 ft Indiana-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
200 ft Indiana av, corner Forty-fifth-st.
200 ft Prairie-av, corner Forty-third st.
150 ft Prairie-av, corner Forty-fourth st.
50 ft Prairie-av, corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 ft Prairie-av, near Forty-sixth-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 427 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON SIXTEENTH-ST and Ashland-av, at a bargain, $1,250 each.
49 feet, fronting on both Dearborn-st and Fourth-av, near Van Buren-st; very desirable and cheap; $[illegible] per foot.
216 feet on Twelfth-st, at a bargain. $175 per foot.
127 feet on West Madison-st, $[illegible] per foot.
30 feet on West Madison-st, with brick house and store.
10 acres on Central Park Boulevard.
400 feet on Central Park Boulevard.
Lots at Irving Park.
Acre property at Irving Park, $[illegible] each.
Whole blocks at Irving Park, bargains.
MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with barn, lot 25x170 feet on Michigan-av, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.
A neat cottage on Michigan-av, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts, lot 30x100 feet.
Either or both of the above premises will be sold at a bargain, terms to suit purchaser.
Lots on Coolidge and Sampson-sts, near Ashland-av, at a bargain on long time.
171 feet on Wabash-av, corner Fifty-fourth-st, cheap and easy terms.
36 feet on Wabash-av, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts, very cheap.
B. PHILPOT, 116 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES EAST FRONT ON HUMboldt Park.
80 lots in Pierce's Humboldt Park addition.
One block in Pierce's addition, near Milwaukee-av.
51 cheap lots in Pierce's addition.
20 acres on Fullerton-av, near the new line of railroad.
10 acres very cheap.
40 acres in Sec. 34, 74, T. 40, R. 13.
Cheap lots on Taylor-st, between Wood and Lincoln, together with a large list of property in different parts of the city.
A. & L. S. PIERCE,
374 Wabash-av, and 37 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NORTH of Harrison-st, $16,000.
40 feet, with brick house, on Wabash av., just south of Harrison-st., $45,000.
60 feet northwest corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fifth st.
Lots on Clayton and Hinman-sts., between Wood and Paulina sts.
25 acres on Twenty second st.
First-class residence on Prairie-av., with corner lot 100x150 feet, east front.
OLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON INDIANA-AV. NEAR Thirty-second-st.
50 feet on South Park-av, near Thirty-second-st.
96x132 feet corner Warren and Western-avs, $[illegible]; stages and cars every five minutes; cheapest corner in the city.
Beautiful residence with large lot and shade trees, Indiana-av, north of Twenty second st, $14,000.
Two-story and French roof, brick, South Side, $9,500.
Two-story frame, new house, South Side, $3,500.
STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT 21x100—BEST ON Division-st, east of Larrabee, sacrificed for $125 per foot; easy terms; must be sold; owner going to Europe. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house of 10 rooms, and lot 42x150 feet, No. 662 West Jackson-st, near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—BURNSIDE AND THIRTY-SECOND-st—Neat frame cottage house of 5 rooms, and lot 32 feet front, southeast corner Thirty-second and Burnside-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE NEAR Thirty-second-st, east front, ready to occupy, at only $[illegible]; ¼ cash; best bargain in the city. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 105 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER MICHIGAN-av and Thirty-second st, 50x163. J. H. KEELER, 238 Halsted-st, corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON THROOP-ST., NORTH of Harrison-st, each 25 feet by 126 feet to 16-foot alley, within 1 block of Van Buren-st street-cars. OLINGER & BALLARD, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES ON NORTHWEST corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-ninth-st, only 2 blocks north of South Park, and between South Park and Drexel-av. Boulevards; a good investment. Apply to OLINGER & BALLARD, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO GET A NICE brick house, South Side, at a bargain, cheaper than renting—price $3,600, ½ cash—call on HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 105 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR A FEW DAYS only, 40 acres having a south front on Humboldt park and east front on boulevard; the Chicago & Pacific Railroad passes on the north side, having a depot on this property. We regard this as one of the best bargains offered, possessing, as it does, various advantages. Price, $200,000.
A. & L. S. PIERCE,
374 Wabash-av. and 37 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NORTHEAST CORNER Halsted and Fifty-ninth-st—A splendid piece of property for a subdivision; will net 100 per cent in 90 days.
North LaSalle-st, between White and Oak st, 31½ feet, east front, on very easy payments.
Drexel-av, 400 feet, east front, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth sts, at a bargain.
Burnside-st, northwest corner of Thirty-sixth-st, and fourth lot north of Thirty-sixth-st, east front.
A. LOEB & BROTHER, 183 LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 22x44 feet near Randolph-st, east front; no re-appraisals; an extraordinary lease. Terms only $1,200 per year for 3 years, and $1,800 per year for balance of term. Will be sold for $5,000 bonus if taken immediately. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, just south of Egan-av (Thirty-ninth-st). Will sell in 25 foot lots, if desired, on remarkably easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD. BEAUTIFUL lots on this new boulevard, connecting Drexel and South Park boulevards, at low prices and on the most liberal terms. Title beyond the slightest question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON MICHigan-av, in good location, 3-story and basement, fine finish inside, with all modern conveniences; large brick stable, and lot 25x175, east front, offered at a bargain and on long time; furnished or unfurnished. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSES—Michigan and Prairie-avs; low price, easy terms, finest part of city. MEARS, 859 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT, 25x125, BEST ON FULTON-st, between Oakley and Leavitt, south front, $70 per foot; ¼ down; will be advanced after this week. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF PRICE, 100 LOTS fronting on Western av., Lexington-st and Campbell-av. City water on the property. Terms to suit. Any one wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 8 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st, east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 143 LaSalle-st. basement.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—FIFTY LOTS on Oakley and Leavitt sts and Western-av; must be sold within 10 days; price $450 and $500; only $100 cash required. Call and take 15 minutes' ride and see them; office open until 9 o'clock every evening. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WOOD, HONORE, CONgress-av. and Harrison sts, outside fire limits. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

FOR SALE—PRICE $100,000—THE 20-ACRE block southwest corner Thirty-first and Wallace-sts; land in that locality not as good, is retailing at $10,000 per acre; $40,000 can be made out of the purchase, and get our purchase money all back in six months' time; I will take a tenth interest in the purchase. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS AT A GREAT BARGAIN on terms to suit, fronting Western-av, Polk, Lexington and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—CALUMET-av, near Twenty-sixth-st, 25x130 to alley, only $180 a foot if taken at once. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—NEW 2-STORY frame; 11 rooms; modern improvements, with 20 years' ground lease; easy terms. Inquire at 46 North May-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON FULTON-ST, EAST OF Ashland-av, north front, at $500 under market value if taken this week. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—80 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER Washington-av and Union Park place, a choice corner and very cheap; also lots on Jackson, Adams, Paulina sts, in desirable locations. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV, SOUTHEAST CORner Forty-seventh-st, 400x161 feet, on exceedingly easy terms, if taken immediately. Title unquestionable. A fine opportunity for investment. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV, THIRTY-NINTH-ST. Beautiful lots on this avenue, between Vincennes-av. and South Park boulevard, 50x173 feet east, to a 20 foot alley, on very easy terms. Title perfect. This fine property comprises every advantage of location, and is now offered for the first time in single lots and on terms of extraordinary liberality. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON THIRD-AV., DEARborn-st extension, north of Polk-st., with two good frame houses, rented for $2,000. Price, $17,500, if taken this week.
Northeast corner Harrison-st and Third-av., 102x25.
25 or 50 feet on Fourth av., east front, cheap.
J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—100 LOTS INSIDE BOULEvard, $200 each; also want several men to sell them at private sale. Address B 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—40 LOTS, CORNER FIFTY-THIRD and Wood-sts; block of 5 acres, southwest of Stock Yards. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 29 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT COTTAGES ON MONTHLY payments, near cars; small cash payments. WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 22 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—THE COTTAGE AND LOT 822 WEST Harrison-st, near Southwestern av; cottage and lot 1110 West Lake-st, and house and lot (leasehold) 266 West Polk-st, near Blue Island-av, cheap and on very easy terms. GEO. W. PARENT & CO., southeast corner Halsted and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—WE WANT TO SELL OUR 2½ acres on Vincennes av. 132 feet south of Forty-third st. This is a fine tract partly covered with timber, and will be sold at a low figure if taken at once. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av. and 37 West Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD MUCH LESS than real value, a nice, new cottage and good leasehold. Apply at 87 North Dearborn-st, near Indiana.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE AND RIDGE lots, near South Evanston [illegible], favorable terms. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE NEW HOUSE of 8 rooms and large lot at a low price. Possession given at once. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD—LOTS FOR sale on easy payments; price from $375 to $425; only four miles from Court House. Accessible by steam cars. Commutation fare 6 cents. Trees have been set out over the entire property. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 16 East Madison-st, Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO VERY nice houses, with lots, at Irving Park; would exchange for inside property, and give an extra bargain. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY TAYLOR & SMITH, REAL Estate and Loans, 457 Wabash-av, 500 acres in Section 34, 40, 13, right in track of railroads; $[illegible] to $1,000 per acre, and easy terms. No such investment in Chicago; call soon. Loans negotiated to any amount. No trouble about abstracts.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ON EASY terms, four new, neat, and elegant Gothic cottages, and two-story houses, convenient to station, churches, and schools. HULBURD & CO., 86 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE TWO-STORY HOUSE with lot 50x150 to alley at Englewood. Only $1,000 cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, or 4 years. 2 blocks from depot. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR one week 50 lots within 3 blocks of the Evanston (not North or South Evanston) depot at $250 per lot, $10 cash, balance in $10 monthly payments; this is lower than auction prices; come right to my office direct, near the depot at Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK, near depot and Great South Park, for $250 each; in monthly payments of $10; also choice residence lots on Thirty-eighth-st, for $800 each. A. B. McCHESNEY & CO., 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—FIRST-CLASS FINish, water running in each one same as hydrant, at Englewood. Easy terms. TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av, cor Jackson-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE PRAIRIE FARM, IN good cultivation, with one-third the growing crop, 30 miles southwest from Chicago, near railroad, at $30 per acre. Will exchange for Chicago property. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 29 South Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE CONSTANT APPLICAtions for property in the city and suburbs, which I cannot always satisfy. Will owners hand me a description of their property? No charge unless sales are effected. HENRY P. GEORGE, 336 State st.

WANTED—FOR READY CUSTOMERS, 50 TO 500 feet on the avenues east of State-st., and between Forty-fifth and Sixty-third-sts.; also, acre property on the South Side, in 10 or 20 acre pieces. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY—A RESIDENCE, ON the West Side, between Lake and Harrison-sts., east of Western-av. None but principals dealt with. Address R. BENJAMIN, Room 13, No. 133 East Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

82 SOUTH PAULINA-ST, ONE BLOCK WEST of Union Park—To rent, with board, to gentleman, one large front room, partly furnished if desired. Terms moderate. No other boarders.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A PLEASANT parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

179 PARK-AV.—BOARD AND LARGE front room, unfurnished, except carpet.

121 WALNUT-ST.—TO RENT—LARGE front room and closet, with board, in a private family. Modern improvements.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—LARGE FRONT parlor and alcove, and two small rooms; gas and bath. Day boarders accommodated.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ACCOMMOdation for gentlemen boarders. Board first-class. Terms reasonable. Those proposing to remain during winter preferred. Table boarders accommodated at $5 per week.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite, with board in a private family.

342 WEST TYLER-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let a few very nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-class board and nicely furnished room with dressing room containing gas, hot and cold water; also large closet; suitable for single gentleman.

422 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO FURnished and one unfurnished front rooms to rent, with board; terms reasonable.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—A few gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and first class board. Terms reasonable.

638 WEST MADISON-ST.—FOR TWO gentlemen or two ladies; private family; pleasant room.

WEBER HOUSE, 146 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $4 to $6 per week. Day board, $3. Transient, $2.

South Side.

20 SIXTEENTH-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM, with alcove, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, a large room for two gentlemen, to rent, with board. References required.

49 HUBBARD COURT—ROOM AND BOARD for gentleman. Accommodations for day boarders.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE room for [illegible] single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

540 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT SLEEPing room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen.

548 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board. References required.

550 WABASH-AV.—A DESIRABLE FRONT room with board for two gentlemen. Also a single room; day boarders desired.

694 WABASH-AV.—THIRD-STORY FRONT room with board, suitable for two gentlemen. Reference required. Table boarders accommodated.

751 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE SQUARE front room, for two or three gentlemen, with first-class table. References required.

1174 PRAIRIE-AV.—BOARD AND ELEgant suite of front rooms, furnished, to a gentleman and wife without children. House first-class. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO GENtlemen, of the Jewish faith can be accommodated in a private family on the South Side; good table kept. Address H 31, Tribune office.

ELDRIDGE COURT, NO. 6 AND 8—A SUITE OF rooms fronting on Michigan-av to rent, with board. Day boarders received. References required.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—NEAR UNION PARK, FOR LADY and daughter, 10 years old. State terms. Address N 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, as near J. V. Farwell's store as possible. Address, with terms, A F F, 813 West Lake-st.

BOARD—BY OCT. 1, TWO LARGE UNFURnished rooms, with first class board for self and wife, in private family, on North Side, east of Dearborn-st; will pay $70 to $80 per month. Address N 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM AND BOARD, FIRST-CLASS private family preferred, for wife and sister. Address, to-day, P 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A YOUNG LADY IN A PRIVATE family where there are no other boarders. References exchanged. Address Z 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS with board, in brick block on Groveland court, or near Vincennes and Wabansia-avs, for gentleman, wife, and little boy, for winter if suited. REAL ESTATE, Room 1, 457 Wabash-av.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN strictly private family where there are no other boarders, north of Twenty-second-st, and east of Union Park preferred. V 93, Branch Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TAX RECEIPT BOOK BELONGING TO undersigned. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 82 West Lake-st. JACOB BINK.

LOST—ON 17TH INSTANT, A LADY'S JET chain and gold watch; maker, Le Roy[illegible]mond, Locle, No. 72,890. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning them to No. 328 Michigan-av.

LOST—A WHITE PARASOL WITH RED LINing and black lace cover, between North Clark, Randolph st, Milwaukee av, and Cornell sts. A liberal reward will be given if returned to 505 South Halsted-st.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK, ON THE 17TH inst., containing a small sum of money, which the owner can have by applying at 511 Butterfield st.

FOUND—A MOUSE-COLORED MULE CAME into our yard, at Carpenter st, Sept. 16. Owner can have it by applying at our barn and paying all expenses. MINOR T. AMES & CO., corner Kinzie and Green-sts.

TAKEN UP—AT P. O. & B. CO.'S STABLE, corner Twenty-ninth and State-st, one black horse. Owner can have by paying charges.

$25.00 REWARD—STOLEN, MONDAY, Sept. 16 from John Smith, Cicero, Cook Co., one black mare, white stripe in face, one front foot white; one bay horse, white stripe in face, one white hind foot, saddle marks on back; also one bay horse 5 years old, star in forehead, and one yearling colt, bay, chunky build. The above reward will be given for information leading to their recovery.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR GENERAL, with $10,000 or $15,000, in old and established wholesale business. S 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN who has about $1,000 in some good mercantile business. Speaks several languages and is an active business man. Address, S 37, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN LOCKSMITHING, jobbing and model works; capital required, $250. A permanent job for the winter at $4 to $5 per day, and business constantly increasing. Call at 171 West Madison-st, basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 TO $500 TO take active interest in a light and profitable business. Must be a person of experience. Address, D 69, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH BUSINESS qualifications, to aid in manufacturing business, now in successful operation; $12,000 to $20,000 cash required, and share in proportion. Address Q 83, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—NICEST LITTLE manufacturing business in Chicago; $250 to $500 desired; pushing, active man. Inquire at 121 South Desplaines-st, basement.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN ME IN REAL estate business. Have good business now. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 CASH TO start a grocery store; must understand business; state where an interview can be had. Address N 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER intends opening in the next 30 days, a sample-room and oyster house located in burnt district; trade first-class; profits guaranteed; an unexceptionable party desired to take an equal interest. Address M 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INterest in a first-class restaurant, located on South Side. Address G 27, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A SAFE AND PAYing business. Capital required, $3,000 and references. Address W 23, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF HOUSEhold goods for cash, call or address E. F. GRIFFITH, 55 South Carpenter-st, near Madison. N. B.—[illegible] furniture re[illegible] on the [illegible].

MUSICAL.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS PUT IN PERfect order, at the Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THREE BEAUTIFUL MILWAUkee brick houses, now being finished, with all the modern improvements, on North State st, just north of Chicago-av; will be ready for occupancy on the 20th inst. Apply to E. ANTHONY, No. 77 Dearborn-st, Rice's Block.

TO RENT—A NEW 2-STORY HOUSE IN COTtage Grove one block west of Cottage Grove dummy, on Forty-fifth-st, for $30 per month. F. D. CROSBY.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AT Englewood. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av, corner Jackson-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 1286 Michigan-av, 7 rooms, near Thirty-sixth-st. H. O. STONE, [illegible] Madison-st, Room 9.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 166 TWENTY-seventh-st, 5 rooms, $25 per month. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—514 WABASH-AV—BRICK DWELLing furnished throughout; modern improvements. Apply at 171 Madison, Room 17.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, 62 Sedgwick-st, store and 10 rooms; terms to suit applicants. M. C. BALDWIN, 77 South Canal st, Room 6.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 177½ Fourth-av, and upper part of adjoining house, connected, being 13 rooms, at $800 per annum; immediate possession. Apply at Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH 8 ROOMS, BUTtery and clothes-press; water inside. References wanted. Apply at 230 Noble-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A BRICK HOUSE of 12 rooms, 130 Throop-st. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, one-half block from Van Buren-st. cars. Choice location. H. F. COY & CO., 170 East Madison st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE CONTAINING 14 rooms, with barn, North Side, only $50. Two-story house, 7 rooms, in good order, Washington st, west of Park, $40. Part of cottage, Kendall-st, near Robey. D. LEONARD, 133 LaSalle st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT NEW COTTAGE of 7 rooms 605 West Erie-st. Inquire at the shoe store 139 South Halsted st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, pleasant two-story house with barn, Washington st, near Western-av. Terms moderate. Address JAMES, Carrier 50.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE on Morgan-st, house of 12 rooms, hot and cold water throughout, and all other modern improvements and conveniences. Inquire of DREW & NEWBERY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON., REAL ESTATE Agents, 188 West Madison-st.
6 splendid stores on Madison-st. near Halsted. All heated by steam.
10 small stores.
Second story of new building on Madison-st. near Green.
2 large stores, 278 and 280 Madison-st.
1 fine store, 72 South Halsted-st, near Madison, and others.
Call and look over our list.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE STORE, FOUR stories and basement, on State-st., near Randolph. Rent low; location first class. Address X, care H. H. Chandler & Co.'s Advertising Agency, 124 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE FINEST BASEMENT IN THE West Division, 56x100, northwest corner of Halsted and Harrison sts. J. W. KEELER, 238 Halsted-st, cor Harrison.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 28, 30, and 32 South Canal-st, 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ONE LOFT 100x30 feet; one loft 100x40 feet; splendid light; good insurance risk preferred. E. L. GOWEN, No. 11 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE IN A MOST desirable location on the South Side. For particulars inquire 348 State-st.

TO RENT—THE LIGHT AND AIRY BASEment 129 and 129½ West Madison-st, size 20x80 feet. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 124 SOUTH Clark-st, 22x150, including private office 22x12, with large first-class fire-proof vault, water closet, &c., suitable for bank or broker's office; also several offices on second, third, and fourth floors, for rent cheap. Apply at Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st. WM. HANSBROUGH.

TO RENT—THE STORES, NO. 124 AND 126 Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Inquire at office of BOWEN BROS., 132 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND THREE GOOD offices. Apply on the premises, 128 South Clark-st. D. G. HAMILTON.

TO RENT—ON MONROE-ST, NEAR J. V. FARwell & Co., the first story and basement of an iron and stone front building 25x132; steam elevator, &c.; wide alley in rear. Also, 3 story brick factory 45x80, with or without steam power, on Arcade-court, between Franklin-st and Fifth av. Apply to BENT & GOWARD, 120 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—SHOW WINDOW IN FULL AND Plenty Dining Room, with counter, &c., for cigar stand. Tip-top location. 375 State-st.

TO RENT—ONLY $15, FINE REAR OFFICE above O'Brien's, 48 West Madison-st. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED SINGLE front bedroom at 827 Prairie-av, near Sixteenth-st, at $15 per month in advance; also desk room, first-class, in a law office, first floor, at Rooms 3 and 4, No. 171 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A 2 STORY house, 5 rooms, with closets, 943 Michigan-av., for $40 per month. Third house from Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—A YOUNG MAN WISHING TO perfect himself in German can obtain a furnished front room in a private German family by calling at 25 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SINGLE gentlemen, at 318 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with or without board; strictly private family; references exchanged. 20 South Ann-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOM. Apply at 305 Monroe-st, west of Morgan.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS FOR OFFICES or lodging, furnished or unfurnished, in new brick house near Van Buren, on Fifth-av. Apply at 347 South Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED room; also, one single room, both closets, with or without board, at reasonable rates. Suitable for lady and gentleman, or gentlemen. At 324 West Van Buren-st. Reference required.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED, AT 1045 State-st., near Twenty-third st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, VERY DESirable, 171 West Van Buren-st. Cars pass the door.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR one or two gentlemen. No. 30 Brown st.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS IN front of house, in a nice location, convenient to street cars, at 755 North Wells-st, opposite Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, adapted for two or four; house modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second st.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM, WELL FURNISHed, for gentleman, without board. 41 South Carpenter-st, one door from Washington.

TO RENT—$20—FIVE VERY DESIRABLE rooms for housekeeping, on West Side. Apply at 118 Sangamon-st., after 10 a. m.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing; rooms all furnished, but kitchen; to a small family without children. 1080 Wabash av.

TO RENT—1123 INDIANA-AV.—TWO LARGE rooms furnished or unfurnished. None need apply unless willing to pay for good accommodations.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS $15; CHEAP BOARDING-house, $35; cottage, 45 minutes ride, $15; hotel partly furnished, $35. EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st, Room 51.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOMS for gentlemen. Apply on fourth floor 200 West Madison-st, between Halsted and Green.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND closet, furnished, in a private family of two, two blocks from Sherman House, 146 South Clinton-st, up stairs.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT. 1, A SUITE OF 4 or 5 unfurnished rooms; north of Twelfth-st, and east of Union Park preferred. Address, giving terms, T 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNfurnished rooms, for housekeeping, no children. Must be near 'bus or car line. Address, stating terms, S 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT. 1, HOUSE of about 12 rooms for Boarding House, in the vicinity of Madison, Monroe and Dearborn sts. Address P. O. Box 75, Hyde Park.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT. 1, A 6 ROOM cottage, convenient to street cars; either South or West Side; rent must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, D 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND WIFE, two or three unfurnished rooms, centrally located, suitable for light housekeeping; terms reasonable. Address stating terms and location, O 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FAMILY owning a comfortably furnished house, on South Side, wishing to transfer it to a responsible party, and board with them for the winter, can learn of the same, who control good servants and furnish first-class references. Address Y 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, 3 OR 4 rooms on West Side, below Union Park, by an American family of three. Rooms must be in good order and rent reasonable; pay prompt in advance every month. Address Y 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN COTTAGE GROVE, by responsible party, house of five or six rooms, for family of two. Address KING, Branch Office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—AS SOON AS POSSIBLE before Oct. 1, the upper part of a house (5 or 6 rooms), suitable for housekeeping for a gentleman and wife; or will join with good party in renting a house east of Robey, between Lake and Van Buren-sts. Address G 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, two or three unfurnished rooms, for lodging, or light housekeeping, near Post Office. Address stating location and price, ALBERT, 370 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, near line of Halsted st. busses, south of Harrison-st, by man and wife, Americans; good references. Address S, 515 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON ONE OF the avenues north of Twenty-fourth-st and south of Sixteenth. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, BY A young married couple, three or four rooms, suitable for housekeeping, or cottage; must be in pleasant locality and rent moderate; South Side preferred. Address, stating particulars, V 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 TO 7 rooms in a pleasant locality, West Side; rent not to exceed $25 to $30 per month. Address H D, Bank of Montreal, Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITHIN 6 or 7 blocks of Madison and Halsted-sts; a responsible tenant; would buy furniture. H J M, 157 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR EIGHT-room house, or three good rooms, for housekeeping for gentleman and wife; prompt pay in advance; West Side. Address E 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED house, 12 to 16 rooms, good location, by responsible party. Address S 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE having 6 or 7 rooms; rent not to exceed $30 per month; will take possession any time before Oct. 15. State full particulars and address G 61, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 2 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foremon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT BOILER, 5 FEET high, 30 inches in diameter, 25 flues, fire box 22x24; was made to order, and has not been used enough to hardly soil it. Also, a lot of one-inch gas pipe. 25 Lake-st, Room 2, up stairs.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport; all law business attended to. NEWELL PRATT, State and U. S. Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A COMMISSION or hide and fur house; am well acquainted in Missouri and Kansas. Can satisfy any good house. Address for 5 days, B J, Wood's Hotel, Chicago.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMEN—ONE American and one Swede, for Moline Illinois. Apply immediately to MR. BOYLE, at [illegible] Bros.

WANTED—HARDWARE AND GROCERY travelling salesmen; call on us for goods to sell on liberal commission. No heavy samples. NORTON & FANCHER, 18 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 YEARS old who has had experience in a retail grocery store and not afraid of work. Apply at 728 State st.

WANTED—A COPYIST; ONE WHO WRITES a plain and rapid hand. Address F 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL RETAIL GROCERY salesman. A single man of good ability and strict integrity. Address or call at store, 262 Lake-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN AT A. G. DOWNS & CO., 424 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROughly understands the grocery business, at 430 State-st.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, ONE WHO speaks German or an attorney preferred; moderate salary paid. Address, stating experience, age, etc., P. O. Box 110.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN for shawl department, and one competent examining clerk. MANDEL BROS., Michigan-av and Twenty-second-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-smith finishers at 225 and 227 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

WANTED—10 GOOD CARPENTERS AT 432 Twenty-sixth-st. Inquire after 7 o'clock in the evening. M. MULCAHY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 813 West Madison st.

WANTED—A GOOD SEWED BOOT WORKman; steady work to a good man. J. E. GREENE, 131 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 40 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER; ONE acquainted with furnace work. J. D. MACLEAN, 335 State-st.

WANTED—TWO BOOT-MAKERS—ONE FIRST-class sewed boot-maker, and one on pegged work, kip and calf; a good chance for good workmen; situation out of the city. Apply at G. E. RICHARDSON & CO.'S, No. 71 West Washington-st, second floor, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS carpenters, immediately. Apply at Bryan Block, Room 26.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—4 GOOD FRAMERS. To good men I will give a long job. Apply corner Oak and Clark-sts., North side.

WANTED—PRESS BOY AND FEEDER FOR small presses. BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONER on starch work at 115 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—3 GOOD CUSTOM TAILORS AT D. GOLDSTEAN'S, 346 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BLACKSMITH'S helpers at 212 East Monroe-st. F. HAINSWORTH & SON.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A TINNER AT 787½ West Madison st.

WANTED—A GOOD GLAZIER; NO OTHER need apply. R. SAYLOR, 231 North Market-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HARNESS-MAKER. Apply to L. A. HILL, 129 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A MAN OR STOUT BOY WHO UNderstands taking care of mouldings and cleaning same; steady job. Apply at ALLEN & BARTLETT'S Planing Mills, 445 to 451 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS, immediately. Apply at the new furniture store of SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO., 167 and 169 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD TAILORS AT 433 ARCHER-av. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A PLASTERER AND MASON TO take job, where more awaits him; also, a carpenter wanted. No. 275 East Madison-st, Room 51.

WANTED—A CARVER AND COOK (MALE), at BURCK & MILAN'S Restaurant, 167 and 169 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK—REFERences required—at 683 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BELL-HANGER. APPLY AFter 3 p. m., to PARKES & CO., 72 Madison-st, near State.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE maker for custom work. Apply at 180 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD MARBLE CUTTERS. Apply at 4 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—A TAILOR OR COATMAKER CAN have seat room in doors. Apply at 141 West Van Buren-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE, SOBER AND steady man to drive oyster wagon and peddle; a first-class hand. Address H 71, Tribune office, with reference.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses. Apply to RAY & WHITNEY, west end Twelfth-st bridge.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO CAN FURNISH $10,000, to whom I will give double that amount in real estate security, 10 per cent interest, and a situation as bookkeeper, or would sell an interest in the business; long established, and doing a heavy, profitable business. Best of references given. Address W, 647 North Wells-st, or call between 5 and 7 p. m. for particulars.

WANTED—3,000 MEN TO WORK ON THE KEMPE Levee, Parish of Tensas, State of Louisiana, 50 miles below Vicksburg, Miss. The works have been commenced, and will last during the winter and spring. The highest wages will be paid monthly. Apply on the works to John S. Reid, P. J. Keary, P. Tyrell, Daniel Ennis, B. McNemara, Baggott & Hughes, and T. Byrne. P. J. KENNEDY & CO., Contractors. Office 129 Gravier-st, New Orleans, La.

WANTED—MEN, IF YOU HAVE ANY INTENtion of taking up homesteads, investigate the Army and Navy Colony; it offers inducements superior to any other and costs you nothing compared with advantages. Office, 127 West Washington-st, and 28 Nevada Block. H. B. STEVENS, Sec'y.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN WITH TEAM AT Highwood; house sold on long time, or payment in teaming. Also, man to take care of my horses; home sold on same terms. English or American only. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1326 Prairie-av, 11 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, BY steamer, 25 saw mill hands, wages $40 per month and board, steady work; also laborers for city, wages $2.25 to $2.75 per day; railroads and farm hands; highest wages paid. Call at 25 West Madison-st. E. F. SHAW, Agent.

WANTED—25 SAWMILL HANDS TO GO OUT to-day by steamboat; free fare; no charges in the office; highest wages paid; also 500 men for the Northwestern Railroad; 100 near the city; 5 farm hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph.

WANTED—25 SAWMILL HANDS; $35 PER month and board; 25 for city work; $2 per day. Apply at 25 West Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN ALL THROUGH THE West; salary $75 per month, if satisfactory. ECO. M'F'G CO., 117 Third-av, Chicago.

WANTED—PERSONS FOR COLORADO homesteads; 160 acres of good land near Denver. We can aid you in transportation for your family and goods. Also single men and women desired. Employment sure. Good wages certain. Office 148 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY AT THE AMERIcan Steam Laundry. 129 West Madison st. Call early.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Northwestern Railroad; wages from $2.25 to $2.50; entirely free fare and fees; also 20 sawmill hands, $35 per month and board. Apply with your luggage to the Company's office, 25 West Lake-st, corner Canal.

WANTED—LABORERS. APPLY TO P. J. SEXTON, 58 and 60 Pacific av, opposite Rock Island Railroad depot.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER AND collector. Apply, between 9 and 10 a. m., at Room 65, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington sts.

WANTED—TO-DAY—100 GOOD LABORERS with shovels for city and park work; wages from $2 to $2.75 per day; 2 months' work; also 50 for brickyards near by; sawmill and farm hands needed. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st, or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, WHO speaks German, for insurance office. Wages no object—to get a good man. Also men for other employment, at 216 East Washington-st, Room 28.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 TRACK-LAYers and spikers for Michigan Central double track; highest wages given for good men; 1,000 for the Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad in Lake Superior; wages $2.25 to $2.50, teams $5.00; free fare both ways. 1,000 for the Muskegon & Big Rapids Road, work all winter; sawmill and farm hands needed. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st, or 59 West Randolph st., Room 3.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR THE N. W. R. R.; wages, $2.25 and $2.50; also 10 sawmill hands; free fare, no fee. Apply at Company's office, 26 North Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH $5 TO $50 cash; can clear $10 to $75 a week with our two best selling articles extant. CHAPPELL & CO., 25 West Lake-st, Room 17.

WANTED—A SMART RUNNER FOR CENtral European House, 48 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS TO WORK IN brick yard. Tossers paid by the 1,000. U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 114 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TEN ACTIVE ENERGETIC MEN and five ladies, who can make from $2 to $4.50 a day. Call at 136 Hubbard-st, between 9 and 3.

WANTED—BOYS—APPLY AT B. B. FISK & CO.'S, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TWO BOYS BETWEEN 10 AND 12 years of age, at No. 114 Second-st. CURETON BROS.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIER IN VICINITY of Milwaukee-av. Apply to GEO. L. WELLS, 257 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS for the Weed Sewing Machine; terms liberal. Call at 117 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUGGY washer at the Omaha Stables, corner Twenty-third and State-sts. WILBUR & PIKE.

WANTED—A BOY AND A YOUNG MAN, AT brush factory, 49 Congress-st.

WANTED—25 BOYS, AT 213 AND 215 LAKE ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 364 State-st.

J. IRVING, 169 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., KEEPS the very best 74 non-explosive gasoline, and delivers at 25 cents per gallon, in 2, 5, and 10 gallon cans. Branch, 97 Blue Island-av.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR cast off clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 377 South Clark-st, between Harrison and Polk-sts. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE WITH $100 TO carry on a boarding-house table, where $300 is furnished. 20 West Adams-st. Full house.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SMALL MEAT and provision market on time. Will give real estate security. Address F 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MECHANIC, having just completed a job, has 25 good bricklayers, carpenters, and laborers. Any person wishing to build, and job commenced immediately, will do well to apply soon. Best of references given. Address F 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED FIGURES 30 BARrels of superior whiskey in quantities to suit purchasers. Call on W. J. WALKER, Room 61, Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY FIXTURES FOR sale at 135 Lake-st, at a bargain, if applied for immediately.

FOR SALE—BOUND COPY OF THE "NAtional Intelligencer," tri-weekly, from 1833 to 1860, at 47 West Lake-st. HUNT & CO.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AND A COOK. Apply at 141 Twenty-sixth st, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—AT EVANSTON, A GOOD GIRL to do general housework for a small family; good place and wages. Apply at No. 8 Central Block, corner Washington and Market-sts.

WANTED—AT 37 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST, CORner Prairie-av., a good, competent girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND laundress, one who can furnish good reference. Apply at 297 Michigan av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work at 619 Burnside st, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL THAT CAN COME well recommended. 936 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work at 413 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT RESTAURANT 349½ STATE ST., two good kitchen girls; no night work.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR BOARDING-house, who can get her meals up in some taste; good wages. 409 Burnside, near Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A COOK FOR A NORTH SIDE family of three persons; also cooks for all parts of the city. MRS. WHITTAKER, 242 North Clark.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSE work. Apply early this morning at 561 West Randolph st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. Apply at No. 782 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AT 380 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. Apply at 908 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; reference required. Wages $4 per week. Call at 681 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a small private family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 1276 Indiana-av.

WANTED—2 GERMAN GIRLS, ONE FOR GENeral housework, and the other to take care of child; small family, best of pay. 372 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a family of two persons; a good place for a good girl. Call at office, 165 Twenty-second st.

WANTED—AT 112 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A good cook and second girl.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work, at 313 West Monroe-st. Will pay good wages.

WANTED—GIRLS WANTING SITUATIONS for any kind of work, should call at the Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st. W. A. REDDY, Proprietor.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work at 132 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Apply at 579 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply at 1088 Indiana-av., between Twenty second and Twenty-third-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 281 WEST LAKE-st; wages, $3 per week.

WANTED—50 GIRLS, TO-DAY, AT CITY INtelligence Office, 196 South Franklin-st., Room 28; wages, $3 to $5 per week; no fee.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework, in a suburban town; two neighbors. Apply at 136 State st, second floor.

WANTED—25 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; 12 cooks, 6 dining room girls, and 3 nurse girls; cooks on vessels and boats. Inquire at 80 Sherman-st, opposite the Rock Island depot.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron, at 607 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, FIRST-CLASS COOK, AT 669 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR CHAMBER AND laundry work, at 576 State st.

WANTED—WOMAN COOK. APPLY TO-DAY, at Greeley House, 26 and 28 North Canal st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE FOR dining room and one for chamber work, at 578 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR SECond work and care of children. Apply at 962 Prairie-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEVERAL NEEDLE WOMEN TO work on regalia; none but good workers need apply. A. S. WADHAMS, Regalia House, 466 West Madison st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRT MAKERS, on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the work can be taken home. TOMLINSON & SNYDER, 145 State-st.

WANTED—EMBROIDERERS ON SILK AND woollen goods. Apply, with specimens, at 235 and 237 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK BUTTONholes in white shirts. 172 South Green-st, down stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AT 205 South Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NO. 1 IRONER FOR LAUNDRY. Apply at No. 513 West Madison-st, between 7 and 8 in the evening.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FRENCH nursery governess. Best of references required. Call at Sherman House Friday, between 10 and 2 o'clock, Room 25.

WANTED—BATH-ROOM GIRL AT 173 WEST Madison-st. Good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. Apply at 332 Indiana-av, for two days.

WANTED—WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF laundry; one who understands the business, competent to be forewoman. EINSTEIN, 455 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A NEW TWO-STORY house and lot, on Wabansia-av., near Wicker Park, and small house and lot on Vermont-av., near Thirty-first-st., to exchange for good cheap business property (improved or unimproved); or for house and lot in a desirable residence location; will assume small encumbrance. S. F. NORTON, 302 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO ACRE OR suburban property, one very finely improved farm of 288 acres, two miles from Kankakee City, 54 miles from Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad; price, $24,000.

One highly improved farm of 320 acres the same distance from Kankakee; price, $28,000. These farms have good buildings, orchards, hedge fence, etc.

280 acres of blue grass pasturage land, four miles from Kankakee, well fenced, running water through the tract; price, $12,000.

160 acres of choice farming land, under cultivation, located four miles from Grant Station, on the Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 45 miles from Chicago; price, $5,000. Will exchange these tracts together or separately, and assume incumbrance if necessary. Apply to BLANCHARD BROS., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 383 Wabash-av, Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—70 FEET INSIDE BUSINESS property, 150 feet from new Post Office, for outside acre property, in or near the city limits; will require part money on time. H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM IN ILLINOIS, within 100 miles of Chicago, worth $5,000, in exchange for other property. JOHN H. AVERY, 131 LaSalle st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD OPENING—STOCK OF DRY GOODS and clothing for sale in Fort Dodge, Iowa. Location, corner Market and Fifth-sts, one of the best. Only one clothing store in town. For full particulars address W. DE L. FREEMAN & CO., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

A GROCERY STORE ON SOUTH STATE-ST. for sale, with a good family trade, established a long time; will sell part cash and part real estate. Address X 90, Tribune office.

A CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A GOOD location, doing well. Address D 54, Tribune office.

A FINE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—A LUMBER yard, with good trade established; one of the best locations in the city. Must close out and go away, on account of health of family. Inquire of R. FOWLER, 278 South Water-st, near Lake-st Bridge.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE. Trade established, and amounts to $150,000 per annum; good margins; reason for selling, party wants to leave country. Address MANUFACTURER, P. O. Box 1472, St. Joseph, Mo.

A DISTILLERY OF 500 BUSHELS CAPACITY. Only been run six months. Price, $8,500. Inquire at Merchants' European Hotel, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

BOARDING HOUSE, LEASE AND FURNITURE for sale cheap; contains 13 rooms. Inquire at 15 Union-st.

BAR, FIXTURES, COUNTER, ALL COMPLETE, French mirror, ale box, for sale. 55 South Carpenter-st.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOM FOR SALE IN A first-class hotel, or a partner wanted for the same. Inquire of A. H. McLEAN, 383 Wabash-av.

BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE, CORNER NORTH Lincoln and West Indiana-sts. Good location for business. Owner going South. Price, $125.

LEASE RUNNING 2½ YEARS AND FIXtures of boarding and sale stable on West Side for sale. Capacity, 30 horses; rent only $15 per month; price $350; a great bargain. LARKIN & HALL, 75 Canal, corner West Madison-st.

LARGE PLANING-MILL, WITH ALL KINDS of machinery, well located, doing large business, for sale. Terms easy; reason for selling, death. V 27, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT AND CIGAR STORE FOR sale—An old established stand. As I have two places will sell one cheap. Fixtures, counter, show-cases, shelving, tables, chairs, stoves, dishes, all complete, for $250. Call at 170½ West Lake-st.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A REtail shoe store, doing a good paying business, for sale. Good location and cheap rent. No old stock. Address R 25, Tribune office.

$160. NEAT STOCK TOBACCO, CIGARS, and fixtures, worth $250. Cheap rent. Owner leaving the city. Must sell. DAVISSON, 37 West Washington-st.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN AN established business that will pay that amount per month. 118 East Washington st, Room 23.

$1,500 STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOODwill of a well-paying tea, coffee, and spice store for sale; satisfactory reasons given for selling; rooms for housekeeping attached. Inquire at NOCKIN & FISCHER'S, 10 South Desplaines-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 159 TWENTY-second-st, corner Wabash-av, Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE AND COLlaterals. Mortgages and commercial papers bought and sold. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

LOANS MADE ON HOUSES, DIAMONDS, pianos, and other good collaterals. Small sums, 3 to 12 months, on real estate. Real estate mortgages bought. W. OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURniture, houses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 42.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000, OR more, on real estate in Cook County. HUTCHISON & LUFF, 381 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE. INterest 9 per cent. Can close without delay. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO MAKE THE acquaintance of some person who will loan $200; good security. Address R 81, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THREE SINGER manufacturing sewing machines. C. MARKUS, 190 Milwaukee-av.

WEED SEWING-MACHINE OFFICE, 117 South Halsted-st; machines sold on monthly payments, and work given to those who purchase.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments, work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 453 West Madison-st; branch, 986 Wabash-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—30,000 FEET 1½ DRY BLACK WALnut; 15,000 feet 1x4 hard maple flooring; bills of oak cut to order on short notice; for all kinds of hard wood lumber, call on or address OGLESBEE & MATTINGLY, corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale grocery; have had 8 years' experience; best of references given. Address X 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A clothing store by a man of long experience in the business; best of city references. Address Q 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 TRAVELing salesman for a first-class wholesale house. Can do and make business for a first-class house. Terms liberal. Best of city references. Address F 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SALESman, in a wholesale or retail clothing house. Address K 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED stenographer desires an engagement as law reporter, corresponding clerk, or phonographic secretary. Address M H STEARNS, Dansville, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as shipping or entry clerk; would accept any position. Address C W S, 604 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY man, who understands books and accounts, in some wholesale establishment or office. Salary not so much an object as employment. Address Y 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LOCAL OR TRAVelling salesman in wholesale grocery house. Have ten years' acquaintance on all roads in Southern Illinois. Best city reference. Address H. W. B., Room 58, Barnes House, for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 15 YEARS old; have had experience in dry goods and wall paper store; good recommendations. Address D 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk or collector, or in any first-class business; refer to present employers. Address Z 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, just arrived in Chicago, would be glad to meet with a situation as book-keeper or assistant, or anything else where honesty, trust, and steadiness is needed. The best of references from last employers, and others. Address J G, 70 Sherman-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING TO DO evenings or would take charge of small set of books, or do any other kind of light work; address E 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Englishman as clerk, etc; has had good business experience; address 689 State-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced horse shoer just arrived from England. Address MR. J. BOOTH, 394 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILors—by a practical cutter. State terms. Address D 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MERCHANT TAILors!—If you want an experienced cutter, address, till Monday, F. ALBERT, 563 South Halsted st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS ruler. Address U 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILors—By an experienced cutter. Address P. O. Box 344, Elgin, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MECHANIC OF over 20 years' experience in the building line; competent to run all or any branch of the work; the best of references given, or can show work. Address X 84, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN, in a wholesale or manufacturing house, to run a delivery wagon. Will furnish horse and wagon to suit employers if wanted. Will make himself useful. Best city references. Address, for five days, S 61, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PROFESSOR OR instructor in the natural sciences and mathematics; graduate of one of the best colleges in the west. City references. Address X 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GOOD HOUSE, by a young man who writes a good hand. Is willing to work. City reference. Address B 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE or retail grocery store, by a man 27 years of age, who is thoroughly competent, to make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as steady employment. Address H 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG ASSAYER and pharmaceutical extraordinary; 3 years' experience; unexceptional references. Address X 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE man—some sort of steady employment where confidence is required. Always used to work, but good at pen and figures. Good references furnished. Address S 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXperience, who can give first-class references, as head waiter in a small hotel. Country preferred. Address E 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BUILDER'S office, by a young man, who has had 7 years' experience in the building trade; is a good draughtsman and understands plans.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HOTEL-KEEPERS or first class restaurants—a young man of refinement and good address would like a position in a hotel or first-class boarding house; understands buying; is capable to take full charge; just arrived from the East; good references; salary no object; address V 65, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, to do housework. Good reference given, if required. No. 137 Sampson st., near Loomis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family, or private boarding house. Apply, to-day, at 205 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework, for small family, by an English girl. Is a good cook, and understands all kinds of work. Apply at 160 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family; can be seen for two days at 192 Mather-st, West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO COMpetent girls; one to cook and the other to do second work. Reference, if required. South Side preferred. Please call on or address, Thursday and Friday, at 140 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOman, to do second work, in a private family. Call on or address N B L, 153 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT women, one to cook, wash and iron, other for general housework; reference. 635 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK or general housework in a small family on one of the avenues. Inquire at 1156 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY ENGlish person, as a seamstress in a private family; would take the entire care of an infant or two young children. Address RAYES, 469 West Washington-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF EXPErience and ability desires situation as housekeeper in private family or hotel. E 97, Tribune Branch office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED AND competent lady, as teacher, companion, amanuensis, or matron. Please address Ladies' Christian Union, 97 Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WISHING good, reliable help should not fail to call and procure them at once at Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TO-MORROW, AT 10 O'CLOCK, 25 head of horses, of all grades, 1 top and 1 open buggy, 2 phaetons, 2 set of new single harness that can't be beat. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge if not sold. Wanted, 20 good horses. W. A. RUSSELL & L. WALTON, 242 West Twelfth-st.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO SELL A GOOD horse, buggy and harness, at low figures, may call at 184 West Lake-st. CHAS. P. WESTERFIELD.

AUCTION SALE OF LOT OF HORSES FROM the country, Thursday, Sept. 19, 10 a. m., Harmon-court. No reserve. Also, several buggies and carriages.

CARRIAGES—A CONSIGNMENT OF SECOND hand carriages, rockaways, park phaetons, business wagons. 234 Michigan-av. J. H. CARSON.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HORSE AND EXPRESS harness, 4 sets double harness, 2 heavy and 2 light, cheap. OSCAR FIELD, 43 and 44 Congress-st.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, PREPARatory to their removal from Lake front, will sell top and open buggies, phaetons, one and two seat business wagons, road wagons, etc., for the next ten days cheaper than any other house in Chicago. Call and see them, at 149 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW LIGHT ROAD BUGGY and several open square box business buggies at No. 201 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1 PAIR WHITE PONIES; 1 TOP buggy; 1 milch cow. Will exchange for horses, weighing 1,000 or 1,050 pounds, or other property. R. J. BENNETT, 456 State st.

FOR SALE—FINE LIGHT TOP AND OPEN buggies, light road wagons, express and business wagons, light fine Portland cutters. Will trade a two-seated top carriage for top or open wagon, at HATHAWAY'S, 500 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR STYLISH BLACK horses, with good carriage and harness, all in perfect order. Apply at 382 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS DRAUGHT horses, very cheap. May be seen at work, with [illegible], at sand works on Lake shore, foot of Erie-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR HORSES, ONE FOR $75. Large cart horse. 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS RIG, TOP-buggy, horse, and harness, for $250, cash. 182 East Washington-st, basement.

FOR SALE—A NICE LIGHT PLATFORM spring delivery wagon, complete order; top, shafts, and pole. 1134 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—PAIR GENTLE FAMILY MARES, that can trot in 3:15, at corner Twenty-third and State-sts, Omaha Stables. WILBUR & PIKE.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF HORSES, CARRIages, buggies, &c., at auction, Thursday, Sept. 19, at 10 a. m., at 46 Harmon-court. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

ONE CAR-LOAD OF HEAVY HORSES AND drivers for sale at SILAS DUTTON'S, 13 Franklin-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD DOUBLE TEAMS, TO load cars; steady work all winter. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph st, or 178 West Kinzie-st., corner Green.

WANTED—A GOOD SINGLE DRIVING HORSE that can trot in 3 minutes or less; give description and price. Address W T H, Tribune office.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. HAVE RECEIVED direct from Eastern manufacturers upwards of 20 open and top buggies, phaetons, carriages, and harness to sell at auction, regardless of price, on Wednesday, Sept 17.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 87 West Madison-st.

MRS. DR. CLEVELAND MAKES ALL PRIvate diseases a specialty, and warrants a sure cure to both sexes. Office, 235 West Randolph-st, up stairs.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago, who has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 158 West Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW YORK WISHES a few more pupils to teach piano and dancing; all the fashionable dances taught. Address M, care of Carrier 21, Post Office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY WOULD like to become acquainted with some old gentleman of means. Object, matrimony. Address ROSE MAY, 217 West Polk st.

PERSONAL—WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF W. Cornwell, of the Cornwell Chart Invention. Charts wanted. Address Mrs. E. P. JONES, Box 188, Fond du Lac, Wis.

THE CAMPAIGN.

(Concluded from the First Page.)

during the whole of our reconstruction troubles: "Universal amnesty and universal suffrage." [Applause.]

THE STATESMANSHIP OF HORACE GREELEY.

Had his advice been followed, many a useless and painful chapter in our history would have remained unwritten. Had the establishment of negro suffrage been coupled with universal amnesty, the two races would have become reconciled to the situation and to each other. The boon conferred upon the one would have reconciled it to the boon conferred upon the other. It was a grand opportunity to smooth the path of restoration, and clear it of difficulties that now have become so troublesome. We missed the opportunity, and I regret that we missed it; but, realizing the advantages which we have lost, we are able to say that Horace Greeley was right, and those who opposed the combination of universal amnesty with universal suffrage were wrong. [Applause.]

But we are told that an Amnesty bill has been passed at last. Yes, a great many Amnesty bills have been passed. Congress has largely engaged in the retail amnesty business, but it was done by piecemeal and with a bad grace. It was amnesty without reconciliation. We are further told that all the rebels are now allowed to vote, and but few debarred from holding office. And, if the deprivation extended to but half a dozen, it is wrong in principle and incompatible with the spirit of our institutions. If you want to punish men for the crime of treason, you must punish the men who committed the crime, as individuals, but you must not punish a class. All class legislation is wrong, and the existence of a disfranchised class is not in accordance with republicanism, besides being a source of troubles, of resentments, and of dangers.

"PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE."

Put yourself in the place of these men. Consider the feelings of a young Southerner, who sees that his own father, an intelligent and perhaps an educated man, is not allowed to hold office, while his former unlettered field-hand may be elected a Justice of the Peace. What must be the feelings produced by this contrast on the young men of the South, who love their fathers, and can not understand that they have done wrong in defending what they, however erroneously, supposed to be their constitutional rights. Add to this the extortions, the rascalities, and the robberies practised by the carpet-bag Governments and you will be able to account to yourselves for the malignity of the Ku-Klux organizations, by which certain portions of the South have been infested. They are but men, and as somebody said, there is a great deal of human nature in man. [Laughter.] There are two sides to every question, and it behooves us, while condemning lawlessness and violence in whatever form it may present itself, not to disregard entirely the provocations under which the guilty parties have suffered.

I admit that such disorders are natural, and, perhaps, inevitable, during the period of transition which necessarily follows such a radical revolution as the events of the last years have brought on in the South. What I claim is that the evil results will continue while the evil causes are at work. Remove the causes, and the results will disappear. The disorders which the spirit of bitterness, of hatred, and revenge have produced, will disappear when that spirit itself has disappeared. Allay the bitternesses and remove the resentment, and your object will be gained. If the bonds of fellowship can be restored, we shall need no more military interference and no Ku-Klux laws.

But you cannot restore good fellowship by asking the man whom you have conquered to get down on his knees and whiningly admit that he has been in the wrong, or by requiring him to beg your pardon for having been whipped by you. [Laughter.] That is not the way in which things are generally done. It is hard to make a school boy do that. It is almost impossible to get a man to do it. And you, yourselves, would despise a man for doing so. There are always, as I have said, two sides to each question in law as well as in war. Have you ever seen a litigant who did not suppose himself to be in the right? And so those rebels thought they were in the right. We thought they were in the wrong. We *knew* they were in the wrong. But they, with the natural and universal perverseness of litigants, could not see it. They had been educated to believe that, in seceding from the Federal compact, they merely made use of a Constitutional right. They looked upon the Union as a federation of sovereign and independent States. They fought for their mistaken idea and were defeated. You conquered them, you took away their slaves, you disfranchised the masters, you reconstructed them over and over again, and finally you remanded them to the tender mercies of the carpet-baggers, who devoured what was left of their substance. And now these men—I mean the Greeley men among them, and not the Bourbons who assembled at Louisville the other day—come forward and accept your terms; they accept your platform; they recognize the validity of your Constitutional amendments; they subscribe to the equality of rights which the war has established. What more can they do, and what more will you exact? Will you, as Scipio did to the Carthaginians, impose new terms and conditions upon them, or require them to be flayed alive by the leeches and thieves that are in possession of their bankrupt State Governments, or will you remember at last that revenge is human, but forgiveness is divine? [Applause.] Will you remember at last that they, too, are Americans, and that if they are to love the country of their birth you must not give them stones for bread, and serpents instead of fishes? [Applause.] Will you be magnanimous as it behooves the victor to be, and stretch out the hand of fellowship to your countrymen, telling them, in the language of Ruth, "Where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." [Applause.]

THE EXECUTIVE AND THE CARPET BAGGERS.

What you owe them in justice and in equity is their delivery from the grinding rule of the carpet-baggers. But here I am reminded that the election of Horace Greeley would afford them no relief. A President, I am told, can not depose a State Governor, or change a State Government. But it makes a very considerable difference whether, in a contest between the carpet-baggers and their opponents, the tremendous power and influence, civil and military, of the Federal Government, is exerted in favor of one side or the other. Hitherto that power, in all its ramifications, was on the side of the carpet-baggers, and where the Executive did not suffice to keep them in power under existing laws, Congress interfered, and by enacting some additional reconstruction measures, supplied the deficiency. Those States were reconstructed over and over again, until their destruction was complete. But there ought to be a limit to everything.

—Est modus in rebus, sunt certi
Denique fines.

If General Grant should be re-elected the power of the Federal Government in the Southern States will continue to be wielded in favor of "the party," and "the party" in those States means the carpet-baggers. If Horace Greeley should be elected the carpet-bag State organizations will lose the assistance and co-operation of the Federal Government, and that is the difference to which you must look.

THE SWORD AND THE PLOWSHARE—THE LAUREL AND THE OLIVE-BRANCH.

But it is not the expectation of this direct advantage alone which has decided me in favor of Horace Greeley, but the spirit of reconciliation which it would infuse into our public life, as to that spirit he would owe his election. As Jefferson was once able to say: "We are all Republicans and all Federalists," so we would then be able to say: "We are all Republicans and all Democrats."

In 1868, when the results of the war were still in jeopardy and a reaction was yet to be feared, we needed the strong hand of the soldier at the head of the Executive. Now, that the results of the war have become parts of our organic law; now, that the rights of all citizens are firmly established upon the basis of the Constitution, and no reaction can be apprehended, we need the gentler hand of the kind-hearted philanthropist and philosophical thinker, in order to replace the iron clasps which have become superfluous by the softer ties of fraternal feelings and social and commercial intercourse. [Applause.] We honored and elected General Grant as the genius of war; we support and shall elect Horace Greeley as the representative of the genius of peace. [Applause.] Where the sword of the soldier has become superfluous, the plowshare of the farmer will take its place. [Applause.] We have crowned our hero with the laurel, now let us choose the olive branch of reconciliation and peace. [Renewed applause.]

And this disposes of the first point of our New Departure programme of 1871. I believe that what we then expressed in the first paragraph can be accomplished by the election of Horace Greeley, while it would not be accomplished by the election of General Grant.

Let us now proceed to the second point of our old programme.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

In this respect I know of some of you who will not be of my way of thinking. But there is no reason why this should make us differ as to the Presidency. General Grant has advocated Protection in his messages, and has approved all laws passed by Congress in the interest of Protection, and Mr. Greeley is well known to be a Protectionist. Hence those of you, my friends, those of you who believe in taxing Tom, Dick, and Harry for the private benefit of Jim can not go far astray. You have the advantage of me, because whichever candidate you take you get an avowed believer in Protection. To you, therefore, this part of the question presents no embarrassment. To me, however, one of the signers of the programme I have read to you to-night, it was full of difficulties. I believe that the only legitimate purpose of taxation is to raise revenue for the Government. [Applause.] You are all willing to contribute, each one his proper share, to the support of the Government, but I am not willing to be taxed for the benefit of somebody else's private business. If the Government takes money out of your pockets, not for the purpose of using it to defray its own expenses, but for the purpose of putting it into somebody else's pocket, you have a right to be dissatisfied. I print a newspaper. The paper manufacturer is not taxed for my benefit, but I am taxed for *his* benefit. I do not call this taxation but, I am tempted to call it by a harder name.

This system of protection, as they call it, has so increased the costs of production, and of living, that, in spite of our high tariff, we do no longer successfully compete with the rest of the world, but actually consume more imported articles than we ever did before, while our exports have diminished rather than increased in proportion. To this system, wrong and unjustifiable in principle, and ruinous in practice, I am unalterably opposed. I am not in favor of any rash or violent measures, that would throw business into convulsions, or ruin men who have invested their money in good faith, in certain branches of protected industry; but I am in favor of a gradual and steady return to the only correct principle of taxation, to wit: That it has no justifiable purpose but the raising of the money necessary to pay the interest on the public debt, together with such reasonable portions of the principal as can be paid off without unnecessary hardship to the people, and to defray the current expenditures of the Government.

The Cincinnati platform remits this whole question to the people of the several Congressional Districts. And what do we see in these Congressional Districts? We see mostly protectionists nominated on the Grant side, while most of the candidates nominated on the Greeley side are Revenue Reformers. There may be a few individual exceptions, but as a general rule the candidates for Congress on the Grant side are either outspoken and avowed Protectionists, or non-committal on the tariff question, which always means Protection, as experience has demonstrated. A man who does not wish to declare himself on the subject of the tariff may safely be put down a Protectionist. On the Greeley side, however, the District Conventions have either passed resolutions in favor of Revenue Reform, or they have nominated men who are committed to it and are committing themselves every hour of the canvass. And as the party that elects the President almost invariably also carries the House of Representatives, it has become evident that Mr. Greeley's election will give us a majority of Revenue Reformers in the House, while General Grant's election will give us a majority of Protectionists. This, of itself, would be of sufficient inducement to me to cast my lot with the supporters of Mr. Greeley. But when I consider, furthermore, that Mr. Greeley has pledged himself to abide by the decision the people will make on this question in the election of members of the House of Representatives, and to sign any bill that shall have the sanction of the House so elected, I am irresistibly driven to the conclusion that, as a Revenue Reformer, and as a signer of the declaration which I have read to you, the cause of Revenue Reform will profit more by the election of Mr. Greeley than by the election of General Grant. I do not think that the question can be settled by the election of either; but the success of Mr. Greeley will give us a reliable majority of Revenue Reformers in the House of Representatives, which will form a most valuable basis for future efforts. It is incomprehensible to me how such a decided Revenue Reformer as Judge Hoadly could have overlooked this point. Mr. Greeley may be a Protectionist, and one of the worst of Protectionists at that, and yet his election would put the opponents of protection into a more advantageous position than they have had for many years.

Having thus disposed of the second point of our old programme, I am ready to proceed to the third, the question of

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I am ready to admit that that kind of Civil Service Reform which Judge Hoadly advocates, which Judge Matthews wishes to establish, and which I am in favor of, will not be given us by Mr. Greeley; and we know that we shall never get it from the politicians who control the Administration of General Grant. But are the people of the United States prepared for, and in favor of, such a reform of the Civil Service as would make the "tenure of the office depend on the honesty and efficiency of the officer, without regard to the fluctuations of political opinions and the changes of party relations?" I am sorry to say that I believe they are not. The kind of Civil Service which we are in favor of, means that if our Postmaster dies, the office shall not be given to some favored politician, on the recommendation of the Representative of the district in Congress, but the place shall be filled by the first deputy or by one of those clerks (and you find some of them in every large Post Office), who have maintained themselves under all Administrations, because they are considered indispensable, and because they know more about the routine and the intricacies of the office than their chiefs, the political Postmasters, ever did or ever will know. Under our present system, a man is appointed Postmaster because he knows nothing at all of Post Office business. [Laughter and applause.] Under our ideal system, a man would be appointed who knows all about it. [Applause.] Under our present system, which we may call the political system, a good deputy has no hope or expectation of ever seeing his faithfulness, industry, and zeal rewarded with a promotion to the chief place in the office; under Judge Hoadly's and my own ideal system, on the death or removal of the Chief Postmaster, his first deputy would as naturally take his place as on the death of the Captain of a company some First Lieutenant will succeed him. [Applause.] Under the present political system, neither fitness, nor zeal, nor honesty, nor efficiency will be a guarantee against removal in case, owing to a change of Administration, the opposite party assumes the reins of Government. Under my ideal system, a good and competent officer would remain in his place, no matter what political party he belonged to, and no matter which party administers the affairs of Government. [Applause.]

For this system of Civil Service, I am sorry to say, the majority of our people are still unprepared. They do not, as yet, realize its advantages and its necessity. They do not, as yet, realize that, perhaps, the safety of the Republic depends on removing from the arena of political competition all those petty prizes which not only tempt away men from other more useful occupations, but continually allure into the political field the very elements that should be kept out of politics if we ever expect to purify the political atmosphere and elevate the tone of political life. To throw sixty thousand offices, every four years, into the arena of the circus, there to be fought for by over a million of political beasts and gladiators, is a most degrading and demoralizing institution, that strikes deeper at the foundation of our "temple of liberty" than the public can realize.

But the people are not yet prepared for that kind of Civil Service Reform by which alone the evil can be removed. Reforms are of slow growth in Republics, as I have already said, because they must first be discussed, and agitated, and fully understood, before it is possible to exert that pressure of public opinion in their favor which moves and influences politicians. It will take years of discussion before the masses are educated up to that system of Civil Service which Judge Hoadly and I had in view when we signed the programme of the Central Association. It is unjust, therefore, on Judge Hoadly's part to charge that there will be no such Civil Service Reform under Greeley. General Grant has given us no such system of Civil Service during his first term. He could not have done so even if such had been his intention. The politicians would not have let him do so. They will not allow him to do so during his second term. Nor will they allow Mr. Greeley to depart from the abominable rule which, in this respect, has been followed for so many years: To the victor belong the spoils. Nor would any other President, considering the present indifference of public opinion on the subject, dare to depart from the old rule.

THE ONE-TERM PRINCIPLE.

But Mr. Greeley's election will give us a provisional remedy which, it is true, is but half a loaf, and not a very big one at that, but which will, nevertheless, prevent a great many of the abuses and corruptions with which our present system is afflicted. I mean the one-term principle, laid down in the Cincinnati platform, and most solemnly indorsed by Mr. Greeley, whose candidacy rests upon the express understanding that he will neither seek nor accept a re-election. [Applause.] In theory the correctness of the one-term principle may perhaps be doubted, but in practice it may prove of the greatest usefulness, at least until we succeed in introducing a regular system of Civil Service. You all know that, as matters now stand, the four years of a President's Administration are almost invariably devoted to the task of securing his own re-election. He has to gratify old friends and to make new ones; he must conciliate conflicting interests and claims, and mollify personal opponents. He must watch the course of political events and personal complications in different localities and States, in order to lend a helping hand wherever help may be required. In short, his mind is continually diverted from the business of the country by cares for his own personal interest. If however, the President knew, upon entering the White House, that he will, under no circumstances, be re-elected, he would stand in an altogether different position, and could devote to the public business a part of that care and solicitude and attention which he now bestows on his own personal advancement. Thus an infinity of embarrassments by which he is hampered now, would at once be removed. The fear of offending one influential politician, or the desire to propitiate another, and a thousand other personal motives for public action, would at once fall to the ground, and we might expect a better and more attentive and conscientious administration of the Government than under the present system we can ever hope to secure.

Upon the maxim, therefore, that half a loaf is better than no bread at all, and considering that as we can not get a real civil service at present, a measure from which a great change for the better must necessarily flow is certainly acceptable, I subscribe to the one-term principle, and, having done so, am precluded, of course, from voting for the re-election of the present incumbent. [Applause.] I accept Horace Greeley, not as a civil service reformer in an ideal sense, but as solemnly pledged neither to seek nor to accept a re-election, and as a man who, whatever his feelings may be, will certainly not be guilty of a violation of a solemn and deliberate promise. [Applause.]

And this disposes of the third point of our old "New Departure programme." The fourth and last point that remains to be considered, is the

CURRENCY QUESTION.

The members of the Central Republican Association believed in gold and silver as the only true basis of currencies. So does Horace Greeley. If he is sound on any question he is sound on this. There is not a drop of repudiation in his blood; not an atom of bad faith or dishonesty toward the Nation's creditors. [Applause.] If charged with anything he is charged with being a little too sanguine as to the easiness, promptness, and speed with which, in his opinion, specie payments might be resumed. He is said to have published an article in the New York *Tribune* in which he suggests that the best way to resume specie payments would be to paint on the Treasury door the words: "Specie payments are resumed;" and that the moment people knew they could have gold for their greenbacks, they would not want it. I do not know whether the article in question was written by Mr. Greeley himself, or by one of his numerous staff of assistants. But, supposing even he wrote it himself, it only proved that, at that time, he had not studied the question sufficiently, and that, upon a more careful examination of the subject, he would have come, and, in all probability, has already come to a different result. [Applause.]

There is a difference between an editor of a daily paper in his sanctum, who must write on any question that may suddenly arise, whether he has prepared himself on the subject or not, and who must write from one day to the other without being able to give much time to any one of the numerous subjects that continually crowd upon his attention, and a President who sits in the White House, surrounded by his Cabinet, by which every subject is most carefully examined, discussed, weighed, and deliberated on; a Cabinet which is never in a hurry on any subject, and which has to consider the view Congress will probably take of the question under consideration. [Applause.]

You must further consider that the President has no power over the subject of the currency. Whatever is to be done as to a resumption of specie payments, will have to be done by Congress. The President, it is true, can recommend a measure in his messages, but Congress is not compelled to heed his recommendations. And, as a matter of fact, you all know that most of the recommendations made by Presidents to Congress remain without effect. They are referred to the appropriate committees, and there they remain. General Grant had made a recommendation in one of his first messages, suggesting a plan for the redemption of greenbacks in gold at a fixed valuation. Did it trouble anybody? Did it cause any commercial or financial convulsions? Did it ruin the country? It was read in Congress, printed, and referred to some Committee, and that was the last of it. And I venture to say if Mr. Greeley should take it into his head to recommend anything impracticable on the subject of the currency, his recommendations would share the same fate. But I predict that he will study his subjects before he puts them in his message, and that more study, preparation, and care will be bestowed on his state papers than the editor of the New York *Tribune* or any other great daily newspaper could afford to bestow upon any of his editorial articles. [Renewed applause.]

Considering, then, the objects which, in 1871, united me with Judge Hoadly, Matthews, and others, and still adhering to the declaration of principles which we then published to the world, I am forced to the conclusion that my taking the position I now take in the pending Presidential election, is but the natural and logical consequence of the position we then took, and that a due regard to consistency, and my desire to do the best I can under the circumstances for the promotion of the principles which I then advocated, and which are still dear to my heart, will not let me do otherwise. [Applause]. I have given the subject the most careful consideration, I have delayed my decision longer than I should have done, in order to have more time to deliberate, but I can not come to any other conclusion than the one I have endeavored to explain to you to-night.

Having now taken my position, it will be proper to consider a few of the objections that have been made by the other side.

WOULD GREELEY'S ELECTION BE THE RESTORATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY?

It is said that the election of Horace Greeley would restore the Democratic party to power, and that this would be a great calamity to the country. If the Democratic party of to-day were the Democratic party of 1850 and 1860 and 1861, this objection would be well taken. But the Democratic party of those days exists no more. It is among the things that were. The Democratic party that places itself on a Republican platform, recognizes the equality of all men before the law, pledges itself to the inviolate maintenance of the public credit, and nominates such men as Horace Greeley, Governor Koerner, and Charles Sumner as its candidates, is no longer the Democratic party which caught niggers, defended secession, and preached and practised hatred of race. The world moves on, and where everything is swept along by the irresistible current of progress, the Democratic party alone cannot isolate itself as a thing of the past. The spirit of the age that pervades everything, and does its work in every direction, will take care of the Democratic party, as it has attended to the organizations which preceded it, and will attend to those who are to follow it.

I am further told that the acceptance by the Democratic party of a Republican platform is nothing but a hypocritical dodge for the purpose of deceiving the people and decoying voters into the ranks of the "Copperheads," and that, once in power, they would trample upon their present platform, and undo what the war has accomplished. Gentlemen! This is a popular Government, a Government which can maintain no policy that would be against the will of the people. It is the verdict of the people that the final settlement of the war questions shall stand. This verdict, so often expressed, is irrevocable. If the Democratic or any other party should ever attempt to undo what the American people will never allow to be undone, such party would at once be hurled from its place and remanded into nothingness. In a Republic like ours you can confer additional rights on your citizens, but rights once conferred you will never be able to take away. [Great applause.] The settlement of the war questions will stand if the American people want it to stand, as I know they do; for if the people should not want it to stand, neither you nor I, nor the Republican, or any other party, could save it. I trust to the sound sense of the American people, which is stronger than the politicians. The people are wiser than parties. The people, I may add, are better and juster than parties. [Applause.] That party has not yet been organized which can destroy the American people. The party has not yet been found which could, for any length, counteract the will of the people. [Cheers.] If Horace Greeley should become recreant to the principles laid down in the Cincinnati platform, and in his letter of acceptance, the old Republicans who now support him, would be the first to turn against him. [Applause.]

The Democratic party has nothing to gain by opposing the will of the people; it has everything to gain by submitting to the will of the people. If it wants to run its head against the wall in the future as it has done in the past, it is welcome to the amusement. The wall is still there, and it will remain there for all time to come. [Applause.] For the Democratic party there is no other chance of life but an honest endeavor to convince the people that it really meant what it has declared at Baltimore. If it does so by its subsequent conduct, we have nothing to fear. If it refuses or neglects to do so, we have nothing to fear; because that would be the end of the Democratic party. No party can expect to prosper by violating plighted faith and repudiating solemn obligations. [Applause.]

THE 'POSSUM POLICY.

Judge Hoadly has made a fine point, which I am not quite able to comprehend. He says it was the express understanding, upon which the Liberal movement was organized, that the Democratic party should take itself out of the way, and refrain from making a nomination. The Liberals were to furnish the platform and the candidate, and the Democrats were to furnish the bulk of the votes; and yet if Mr. Adams, or Mr. Cox, or Mr. Trumbull had been nominated at Cincinnati, and renominated at Baltimore, Judge Hoadly would not have raised this objection. His objection, after all, is not to Democratic co-operation, but to the individual nominated at Cincinnati. He strains a point against Greeley, which he would not have strained against Adams or Cox. I, too, should have preferred Adams or Cox, but Judge Hoadly knows as well as I do that neither the one nor the other could have been elected without the aid and co-operation of the Democratic party. Had Adams or Cox been nominated, my friend Hoadly would not have objected to the manner and form of that co-operation. His objection now shows that he does not object to the business but to the shingle on the door of the establishment. [Laughter.] Had he succeeded in naming the principal partner he would not have objected to the firm name, for he knew well enough who the partners would be in either case. God, Devil Co. does not suit him in the case of Mr. Greeley, while in the case of Mr. Adams or Mr Cox he would not have objected to Devil, God & Co. [Laughter.]

Whether the Liberal Republican candidate is also the nominee of the Democratic party or whether he should merely have received the active support of that party through its organization, without the formality of a nomination, where is the difference? It is a distinction without a difference. It is like the question whether the hook holds the ear or whether the ear holds the hook. If the Democratic alliance is so objectionable in the one case, why seek it in the other?

Had the Democratic party played 'possum and entered into this fusion, tail up and head down, Judge Hoadly would have been dissatisfied. But as it presents itself head up and tail down, Judge Hoadly raises a grievous objection. [Laughter.] Would the Judge have supported Mr. Greeley if he had not been formally nominated by the Democrats? I believe not; for he denounced Greeley's nomination immediately after it was made, and before the Democrats had indorsed it at Baltimore. And so we see, again, that Judge Hoadly's objection is purely of a personal character, and should not be allowed to stand in the way when such important steps may be made in the direction of the very principle of which Judge Hoadly has always been so able and outspoken an advocate. [Applause.]

SUDDEN CONVERSIONS.

Judge Taft says that the conversion of the Democratic party has been too sudden to inspire a mistake of fact; the conversion of the Democratic party was of very slow growth. It took many a hard knock to beat the true doctrine into its obstinate head. [Laughter.] It took many a crushing defeat to convince it of the falseness of its position. The process of conversion was begun by the late C. L. Vallandigham, who honestly and sincerely wished to bring it about. It took many a hard fight within the Democratic party to overcome the Bourbons. It took many a desperate struggle in Democratic State Conventions to vote them down. All this seems to have escaped the attention of my friend the Judge, who, securely perched on his elevated place on the bench, could not see all the struggles and events that took place in the plains and valleys below.

But why, I am asked, why trust a new convert more than one who has been a faithful believer all his life? I have always heard that fresh converts are generally more zealous advocates of the doctrines they have recently espoused, than your old and easy-going Mr. Righteous, who has become indifferent in faith, and with whom his belief is more a matter of habit than of conviction. Paul was at least as good a Christian as Peter, who hastened to betray his master when the hour of trial had arrived.

I do not mean to defend the Democratic party. I have nothing to do with it. Mr. Greeley is a Republican, an old Republican, and a good Republican, who has done more to propagate the true Republican doctrine of equal rights than whole legions of the men who now assail him as a traitor and an apostate, who would re-establish slavery, pay the rebel debt and pensions to the rebel soldiers, and the Lord knows what.

SCARECROWS AND BUGBEARS.

It is a stale old trick, common with politicians, to predict all sorts of unheard-of calamities in case their party should be defeated. If but one-tenth of those campaign predictions had ever been verified the country would have been ruined long ago. [Applause.] Fortunately, however, this country can survive the downfall of parties and the bankruptcy of this or that set of politicians without serious inconvenience. [Cheers.] It has seen parties rise and go down again, and it will see the same spectacle repeated as time wears on and the car of history passes over the graves of parties as it does over the graves of individuals. Greeley and Grant are but names of the hour; the United States are greater than either of them. No one individual can make this country, and no one can destroy it. [Cheers and applause.] The people would not permit the commission of a National wrong by the one or the other. It would not allow the one to make himself a Dictator, if he really intended to do so (and I do not believe he does), and it would not allow the other to pay the rebel debt or pensions to the rebel soldiers, if he really intended to do so, as I know he does not. These scarecrows and bugbears are invented for the purposes of a campaign, to frighten political children, and they are forgotten as soon as the campaign is over. It would be an insult to your understanding and judgment if I were to discuss them seriously. [Applause.]

BAD COMPANY.

A Republican may for certain purposes co-operate with Democrats without thereby becoming a Democrat. It is not the Liberal Republicans who have joined the Democracy; it is the Democracy that have adopted our principles and accepted our candidate. We have not gone to them; it is they that have come to us [applause], and for what purpose? To elect a Republican to the Presidency of the United States who is supported by the very foremost men of the old Republican party. Sumner is a Republican. Trumbull is a Republican. Schurz is a Republican, General Banks is a Republican, Governor Koerner is a Republican, Governor Blair is a Republican. To these men I point when I am charged with being in bad company. Such men are good enough company for me. We are in the company of the men who made the Republican party and fought its battles, when the Ben Butlers still voted for Jefferson Davis [cheers], and when those whose backs are always turned on the weaker side were still training under the black flag of slavery. [Renewed applause.]

PARTY ALLEGIANCE AND DISCIPLINE.

I do not purpose to go over to the Democratic party. I have not broken the shackles of one party for the purpose merely of donning the livery of another. [Cheers.] Each election has its own questions, and I purpose to decide those questions for myself on their own merits, and to vote for the best men, no matter by which party they have been nominated. [Applause.] We have had a little too much of party, of party-spirit, party-prejudice, and party-discipline. [Applause.]

We shall want less party and more principles hereafter. A good infusion of individualism, or individuality, can only be beneficial to our body politic. What is a party? A party is a combination of individuals who are agreed as to certain views which they want to carry out in the form of certain measures. Whenever this agreement ceases, the combination should cease. Whenever the measures sought have been secured, the object of the party is accomplished. The idea that an American freeman should sacrifice his individual judgment and his private opinion because the interest of a party (that is, the interest of those who want to use that party for their own private interests), requires it, is preposterous. We have had too much of party despotism. It seems as if men always wanted a despot, even if they are Republican. When they have no crowned and anointed head to rule over them, they bow before a number of unkempt and unwashed heads, the political bummers and wire-pullers who manage our ward meetings, pack our conventions, and control our nominations. If you venture to have an opinion of your own, you are a traitor to your party. If you were to vote for the men of your choice, independently of political position, you are a traitor to your party. If you want the conduct of your officers investigated, you are a traitor to your party. [Loud applause.] If you are not prepared to swear that white is black, and black is white, when your party requires you to do so, you are a traitor to your party. You must have no opinion of your own, you must not criticise, you must not find fault. Your business is to pay taxes and vote as you are directed, and for the men who are presented to you through the lottery scheme of conventions, managed by the knowing ones, who play with marked cards and loaded dice. [Applause.] We have shaken off the yoke of Great Britain; shall we ever be able to shake off the yoke of that Juggernaut called party discipline and party machinery? [Applause.]

INDIVIDUALISM.

I care less for Horace Greeley, the individual, than for the protest his election would be against that party despotism, by which even the attempt, nay, the desire, to secure the nomination of another than the present incumbent, had been branded as treason to the party. [Applause.] Nominally, the ideal American citizen is allowed to have a choice of his own inside as well as outside of his party, but in point of fact he must not even dare to breathe a disagreement from what their High Mightinesses the rulers of his party have without consulting him, determined to look upon as a foregone conclusion. [Laughter.] We cannot expect our politics to change for the better until we develop a wholesome spirit of rebellion against party corruption and party despotism by vindicating the rights of the individual American citizen against the dictates of the few but well organized and skilful professionals who run the political machinery. [Applause.]

If I respect Horace Greeley for anything, it is for the courage and pluck he displayed on so many occasions by differing from the sentiments temporarily prevailing in his party, and by doing or saying things which he considered right, although they were against the current of public opinion, or not in accordance with the intolerant fancy or prejudice of the hour. [Cheers.] It takes a great deal of courage and pluck to do so. Those of us who ever took part in [illegible] well know how much easier it is to [illegible] with the current than to stand up against it, and what strength of resolution and character it requires to openly and avowedly differ from your political associates, and to do or say things which are in conflict with the sentiment prevailing among them. Let us cultivate, as John Stuart Mill says, the soil in which such men grow. [Applause.] Let us honor and respect the men who fear not to stand up, unseconded and abandoned by the weak-kneed and the time-serving, against abuse and vituperation, for what they believe to be right.

THE BAILING OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. Greeley's signature to the appearance bond of Jeff Davis, was one of those acts which are sure to be misunderstood and misconstrued. I know that there are a great many to whom Jeff. Davis appeared in the light of an already convicted culprit who would surely have been hanged, had not Mr. Greeley stepped forward and released him. There are those who actually believe that Jeff. Davis would not have been set free if it had not been for Mr Greeley. What a surprise it will be to those unsophisticated souls to learn that the first move for the relief of Jeff Davis was made by Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, now the regular Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, who, on the 21st of March 1867, introduced the following resolution in the Senate:

[From the Congressional Globe, March 27, 1867.]

"JEFFERSON DAVIS.

"Mr Wilson. I submit the following resolution, and ask that it be laid upon the table and printed:

[A concurrent resolution respecting Jefferson Davis.]

"WHEREAS, Jefferson Davis, a citizen of the State of Mississippi, was captured by a military force in the service of the United States, on the 11th day of May, 1865, and has since been held in confinement as 'a prisoner of war,' and a prisoner of state, in Fortress Monroe, Virginia; and, whereas, the said Jefferson Davis stands charged on the highest authority with the heinous crime of conspiracy to murder the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, and is also indicted for treason; and, whereas, the said Jefferson Davis has persistently declared his innocence of the offences charged against him, and through his legal advisers, by all means known to the law, has sought and demanded a speedy and public trial by due process of law, before a civil tribunal of competent jurisdiction; therefore,

"*Resolved*, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the longer confinement of the said Jefferson Davis without a trial, is not in accordance with the demands of justice, and the spirit of the laws, or the requirements of the Constitution, and that common justice, sound public policy, and the National honor unite in recommending that the said Jefferson Davis be brought to a speedy and a public trial, or that he be released from confinement on bail or on his own recognizance."

This was the first move. You know what followed. Yet it is queer that, while thousands blame Greeley for going on the bail-bond, nobody blames Wilson for moving that Davis should be admitted to bail, and even discharged on his own recognizance. Of course, you know that Greeley did not sign the bond out of sympathy with Jeff. Davis or his cause, but because it was generally believed that the appearance of some prominent Northerners, and especially old Abolitionists, among his bondsmen, would be a typical representation, as it were, of the hand of fellowship held out by the North to the fallen South as a token of the expected reconciliation. Viewed in this light, it was a noble act [applause]; and more so because it was an act of a self-sacrifice. Mr. Greeley knew that it would be misunderstood. He knew that it would cost him his election to the United States Senate, which had already been considered a foregone conclusion. He knew that he would be denounced and condemned by the unthinking populace. He should have known that he would injure himself in business, for you will remember that his paper was discontinued by thousands of indignant subscribers; and yet he did what he honestly believed to be for the good of his country and the pacification and reconciliation of the South. The man who can make such sacrifices of personal interest and ambition, and brave the enmity and curses of thousands of his own political associates, proves himself possessed of more than one of the qualities that are inestimable in the character of a President. [Applause.]

There is a physical courage which may be displayed by a commander on the field of battle, who shrinks not at the critical hour from the awful responsibility he must assume, without time for reflection, and with defeat and disgrace as the inevitable results of a mistake. But there is a moral courage which may be manifested by the statesman who yields not to the popular clamor and prejudice of the hour, and, undisturbed by misrepresentation and abuse, sacrifices the prospects of his own personal advancement to the conviction that he can render an important service to his country. [Applause.] Give me the one for the field; give me the other for the Cabinet. The one may lead our armies to victory, but the other will heal the wounds of the war and give us again a truly united, a reconciled, a prosperous, and happy country. [Prolonged applause and cheers.]

SENATOR TRUMBULL AT WARREN, ILL.—THE LATE GENERAL JOHN A. RAWLINS' FATHER, BROTHER, AND SON SUPPORT GREELEY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARREN, Ill., Sept. 18.—The Liberals had a grand rally here to-day. Senator Trumbull, in company with a number of prominent citizens, arrived from Freeport this morning, and was greeted by a brass band and a large delegation of leading men. He was entertained at Judge Platt's, and there received calls from gentlemen from all parts of the county, who spoke very encouragingly of our prospects. Here, where Grant is personally well known, the movement against his personal administration is very formidable. Among the callers was a brother of the late General John A. Rawlins, who, together with his father and General Rawlins' son, are enthusiastic for Greeley. The difficulty they had in getting the fund from Grant, which was raised for Mrs. Rawlins, is one cause of their lack of confidence in him. The meeting was enthusiastic, and numbered about 1,000 persons. Some Grantites had many questions to ask, all of which were satisfactorily and completely answered. As I write, a large assemblage is being addressed in Lincoln Hall, by Hon. F. Stahl and Judge Marvin, of Galena. Greeley is growing in strength daily in the northern part of the State.

SENATOR SCHURZ AT WATERTOWN, WIS.—HIS ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION ALONG THE NORTHWESTERN ROAD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Sept. 18.—Senator Carl Schurz a few days since accepted the urgent invitation of his old friends and townsmen, of this place and vicinity, to address them to-morrow on the political questions involved in the present canvass. It having hardly been rumored along the line where he was to pass, the demonstrations of affection and good will which he received were spontaneous, and all the more gratifying. When the train reached Janesville, a Committee of prominent citizens met him at the depot, and accompanied him to Jefferson. On arriving at that point, nearly one thousand persons were present who had assembled at a half hour's notice, and the Senator was received with music and with cheers. Upon stepping upon the platform, a rush was made for him by his old acquaintances of fourteen years ago, and the hand-shaking and congratulations upon the return of an old neighbor would apparently have been endless had they not been cut short by his formal introduction to the audience, after which he spoke briefly, referring to the fact that, sixteen years before, pushed on the platform by some person he did not yet know, he had made at Jefferson the first political speech of his life. It was there that he had taken his first step in the path he had since been pursuing. During that long career, in which he believed he had won some success, he had been constantly faithful to the great principles that all men were created equal, without distinction on account of color, nationality or religion. Now, pursuing that course, he was laboring to secure reconstruction, full and perfect, between sections which had been sundered by war.

Just after the close of his remarks, amid cheers for Schurz and Greeley, the train moved off, while old associates were still crowding around the Senator and recalling incidents of people of the past.

At Jefferson a large delegation of citizens of Watertown met Mr Schurz, and from that till the train reached Watertown his old friends engaged him in constant conversation. All of them, both Grant and Greeley men, were loud in their denunciations of the slanderous charges which have been made against him. They assured him that at Watertown and vicinity they needed no refutation, and it was needless for him to say one word concerning that. He had lived among them too long to make it necessary. Whatever their political opinions might be, they would not listen for a moment to such charges, untrue in fact, and gotten up for partisan purposes.

The platform of the depot at Watertown was covered with a mass of citizens to receive the Senator, who, after he had listened to an address of welcome by Mr. Ballou, editor of the *Democrat*, thanked his old friends for their kind reception, and expressed his pleasure at finding himself once more in his old home, and among his old neighbors, where he came to address them upon those questions which he considered as paramount in the present canvass, and in behalf of a policy of which he had always been a consistent advocate. After shaking hands with numbers of those who had assembled at the depot, the Senator was escorted to the residence of Mr. Mulberger.

So far as can be perceived, the citizens of this place are unanimous in the expression of indignation at the recent attack made on Senator Schurz, and at those concerned in it. Not satisfied with personal declarations, they intend to unite to-morrow, from here and vicinity, and give him one of the best audiences he has had during this campaign. Beside speeches in German and English, by Senator Schurz, Hon. Emile Rother, formerly of Watertown, and now of Cincinnati, will address the meeting.

GOVERNOR BROSS AND HON. GEORGE W. JULIAN AT VINCENNES, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ODIN, Sept. 18.—The Liberal Republican meeting last night at Vincennes, Indiana, was large and enthusiastic. Governor Bross, of Illinois, spoke for an hour and a half, and was frequently and loudly applauded. He was followed by the Hon. George W. Julian. His speech was a terrible onslaught upon the misdeeds of the Grant party, and a thorough exposure of the villanies and rascalities of Morton and his associates. He spoke with great effect for two hours, and then the audience would hardly let him stop. Indiana is confidently claimed by our friends for the Liberal ticket on the eighth of October by at least ten thousand majority.

DISCOVERY OF CERTAIN INTERESTING LETTERS.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., Sept. 18.—Letters have been brought to light here within the past twenty-four hours, which reveal several very interesting chapters in Kansas and National politics. The letters were found in a letter press among the papers of T. M. O'Brien, Government Claim Agent, who had an office here two or three years ago, but was obliged to leave to escape arrest and whose papers have since remained in the building belonging to Colonel D. R. Anthony. Among the letters are a number from James F. Legate to Senator Pomeroy, Willis Gaylord, and from Sol. Miller, and several persons to Legate. They implicate Pomeroy in Andy Johnson's impeachment, and shows that Legate rebelled against the attempt to fasten the obloquy of a forged letter upon him in order to screen Pomeroy. Osborn, Republican candidate for Governor of Kansas, is referred to as [illegible] been bought by ex-Gov. [illegible]. The letters disclose the [illegible] and corruption of many of the prominent political leaders in this State. Legate was in the habit of writing his letters in O'Brien's office.

MR. OAKES AMES' DENIAL—WHAT IT IS WORTH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The *Sun*, in the morning, dissects Oakes Ames' tardy and reluctant attempt to whitewash the Grant Congressmen whom he bribed, to secure special legislation for the Union Pacific Railroad. "First," says the *Sun*, "we call attention to the bold and unqualified falsehood with which Ames' statement concludes. Mr. Ames says that the last act of Congress in aid of the Union Pacific Road was passed in connection with the suit of James Fisk, Jr., in 1869. This is not so. The last act of Congress in aid of the Union Pacific Railroad, was introduced on Feb. 28, 1871, by Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, in the Senate, and was passed there, on that day. It was forced through without being read, and without debate, those who were opposed to it being constrained to vote for it rather than defeat all appropriations for the army, and compel the calling of an extra session of Congress. The *facts* concerning this villainy can be seen in the *Congressional Globe* for the third *session* of the Forty-first Congress, *from* page 1,773 to page 1,784, and on page 1,918. Mr. Ames also presumes to say that he has put in a sworn answer in reference to this suit in Pennsylvania, denying that he ever bribed members of Congress with Credit Mobilier stock. How does this bold averment tally with the fact that Oakes Ames has never appeared for examination in this case, and that all other legal means failing to bring him into Court, a bench warrant has long been out against him to compel him to appear in Pennsylvania and be examined on this very subject. Instead of meeting the issue at the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, he has avoided it, making use of his privilege as a member of Congress, and now he pretends to assert that he has come forward there and given his evidence. Ames says in his report that M'Comb had no authority *from* him for making a list. M'Comb testifies under oath that he copied it from another list which Ames took out of his pocket and showed to him. The list entirely agrees with the statement in Ames' letter of Jan. 25, 1868, respecting the distribution of Credit Mobilier stock. Which, then, will sensible people believe? Ames' compulsory statement of to-day or Ames' unconstrained declarations of 1868 sustained, as they are, by the sworn evidence of McComb, and by a great variety of other *facts* and circumstances. In short, Ames' statement is, in all its features, as much a *confession* that the accusation is true, as were the denials of James G. Blaine, Henry L. Dawes, and Henry Wilson."

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Nothing has been yet heard by Attorney General Williams, who is the one most interested, regarding the result of the election for United States Senator by the Oregon Legislature yesterday. The consequence is that there is a good deal of anxiety for news from that quarter. The Administration party have not lately felt very confident of electing a Radical Senator in place of Corbett, for the Democrats lack but eight votes of a majority on joint ballot, and it is feared that eight Greeley men in addition may have a word to say against electing either Mitchell or Williams. The absence of news sets the latter in a fear of anxiety and apprehensions. The Liberals here believe that Corbett has been re-elected on the Greeley issues.

THE PORK TRADE.

Meeting of the Pork Packers' National Convention at Cincinnati—Rules Adopted for the Government of the Trade.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—The Pork Packers' Convention reassembled this morning at 10 o'clock, with George F. Davis in the chair.

After the delegates were seated, Mayor Davis was introduced and delivered a speech of welcome.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's speech, Hon. George F. Davis delivered an address which was well received.

At the conclusion Hon. Geo. Geo. D. Cragin, of New York, was chosen temporary Chairman. In accepting the position, he briefly returned thanks for the honor. He detailed the objects of the Convention, and said that he would not detain the members with a speech.

Mr. A. W. Mullen, of Cincinnati, was then chosen Secretary.

On motion, the following Committees were appointed:

Permanent Organization—George F. Davis, Ohio; George Higgins, Illinois; George Baldwin, Boston; Warren Mitchell, Kentucky; J. G. Harvey, Maryland.

On Credentials—Cyrus Depee, Massachusetts; B. S. Cunningham, Ohio; Samuel Dailey, New York; Joshua Stiles, Illinois; J. M. Duncan, Kentucky.

On Business—Charles Culbertson, Illinois; Thomas J. Martin, Kentucky; J. F. Armour, Wisconsin; W. H. Hamilton, Missouri; Charles Kahn, Jr., Ohio; H. T. Sample, Indiana; George B. Smith, Iowa; George D. Cragin, New York.

The subject of the basis of representation to be allowed to each State was then brought up by George F. Davis.

Mr. Culbertson, of Illinois, thought that each State should be allowed one vote for every 100,000 hogs killed, and an additional vote for every fraction over 100,000.

A delegate said this might work very well for the Western States, but would entirely exclude Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other Eastern States where no record of the number killed was kept.

Another gentleman thought the best plan would be to allow each State three votes, and then an additional vote for every fifty or one hundred thousand killed.

After considerable discussion, in which views of gentlemen seemed widely at variance, the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Business, to report this afternoon.

The Chair presented a communication from Hon. S. F. Covington, President of the Chamber of Commerce, inviting the members of the Convention to visit the merchants on 'Change. The invitation was accepted, and the hour of noon set for the visit.

The Chair also presented a communication from Major Goshorn, Chairman of the Industrial Exposition Commissioners, inviting the members to visit the Exposition, and announcing that their badges would secure them admittance. The invitation was accepted, and this evening, at 7 o'clock, was fixed as the time for making the visit.

It was announced that to-morrow afternoon the delegates will be taken through the suburbs, and will be entertained at the residence of William Clifford Neff, and in the evening will be the recipients of a banquet tendered by the pork-packers of Cincinnati.

The Convention then adjourned till 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The members of the Convention were received on 'Change at noon. President Covington, of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed them cordially, and was responded to by J. L. Hancock, of Chicago, in behalf on the Convention.

At 3 o'clock the Convention reassembled in the Council Chamber.

The Committee on Permanent Organization submitted the following report which was adopted: President, John L. Hancock, of Chicago; Vice Presidents, one from each State represented. Secretaries, A. W. Mullane, Ohio; G. C. Cassard, Maryland; Edward F. Chapin, Massachusetts; John Butcher, Illinois. Mr Hancock, on being conducted to the chair, recognised the compliment paid him, and proceeded immediately to business.

The Committee on Credentials reported 189 delegates present.

The Hon. George F Davis, of Ohio, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the commercial bodies herein named the adoption of the following as a rule in their respective organizations: That any person expelled or suspended from any Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, or Merchants' Exchange shall not have the courtesy of admission to any body of like character until he may have purged himself of his disability in the association from which he may have been expelled or suspended.

The following basis of representation was adopted: Illinois, 20 votes; Ohio, 15; Kentucky, 9; Missouri, 10; Indiana, 9; Mississippi, 7; Iowa, 6; Kansas, 2; Tennessee, Nebraska, Michigan, and West Virginia, each 1; New York, 15; Pennsylvania, 7; Maryland, 7; Massachusetts, 7.

The Committee on Business submitted a lengthy report on rules and regulations governing the provision trade.

Considerable effort was made to prevent and postpone action till to-morrow, but the report was taken up *seriatim* and so much adopted as could be considered to the time of adjournment. The following were adopted:

1. Boards of Directors of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce shall appoint five members as a committee on provision inspection, who shall act as referees in case of complaint against Inspectors, or the inspection of any lot of provisions, or any matter of business pertaining to the same, but the buyer shall in all cases have the right to designate his own Inspector, but, in case the seller feels that injustice is being done, he shall have the right to call upon the Committee on Inspection, whose decision shall be final. In the absence of such Committee arbitrators may be substituted.

2. All appeals from inspection must be made before the property leaves the city.

3. Pork products packed between Nov. 1 and March 1 shall be considered standard.

4. In sales of fully cured meats, or to be fully cured, and delivered at any specified time, seller must deliver in good faith, according to the contract, the inspector to be the judge, who shall always be informed of the condition of the contract before proceeding to inspect. Where sales of dry salted meats are made without other specifications, it shall be considered that the sale contemplates meats fully cured, the Inspector to be the judge.

In case of no specific agreement, on dry salted meats, saltage shall be allowed of 1 per cent, and if either seller or buyer objects, the Inspector shall sweep as many drafts as is considered necessary, and the percentage so determined shall be binding on both parties. Drainage of 1 per cent shall be allowed on pickled hams and shoulders.

6. Tare on lard to be made by actual stripping and application of dry heat to remove the remaining lard, the empty package to be weighed and the difference between gross weight and weight of empty package to be the weight of lard.

7. Lard to be divided into two grades, choice and prime steam. Choice made from leaf trimmings only either by steam or kettle, the manner of rendering to be branded on the tierces. Prime steam to be made from the hog round, say head, gut, leaf, and trimmings in the proportion in which the same came from the hog.

8. Three hundred and twenty pounds net shall be considered the average weight of a tierce of lard upon which the settlement of contracts shall be based, but the number of packages the contract calls for must be delivered, and the difference, if any must be settled at the market price on the day of delivery. Adjourned until half-past nine to-morrow morning.

The delegates assembled at the Merchants' Exchange this evening, and were escorted to the International Exposition.

The Convention will probably conclude its labors to-morrow forenoon.

Pacific Coast Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Nine jurors have been obtained in the Fair case.

Thirty-three bare-footed Friars, natives of Old Spain, from Guatemala, start East, via the Omaha & Burlington route, on Monday, to enter a convent of their order in Milwaukee.

NEW YORK.

The Forrester Investigation—Important Testimony.

Farrell, the Murderer of the Insane Patients, Held for Trial.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INSANE HOSPITAL BARBARITIES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Thomas Farrell, the Keeper at the New York Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, who is charged with kicking two inmates to death because their helplessness gave him extra trouble, was adjudged by the Coroner's jury to-day to be guilty, and was committed for the action of the Grand Jury. Farrell is a powerful man of 33, has a cruel, repulsive face, and swaggering carriage. The *post mortem* in the case of Horace Seymour disclosed that five ribs had been recently fractured. The brain showed that there had been severe violence to the head. Death was no doubt the result of external violence as proved by the state of the lungs and the brain. Several patients recently discharged as cured testified to the brutalities committed by the keepers. One of them said he had been beaten with a Saratoga trunk-strap, at which the many keepers who were present in Court burst into loud laughter. The Judge rebuked them, and said he would have the whole gang turned out of the room if they repeated the offence.

THE FORRESTER CASE.

The examination in the case of Wm. Forrester, charged with the murder of Benjamin Nathan, came up in the Court of Special Sessions to-day. A vast crowd gathered in the vestibule, but were refused admittance. Superintendent Kelso was first called. Mr Kelso swore to the warrant issued by Justice Dowling in 1870, for the arrest of Forrester and others. Justice Dowling then called Ann Keenan. A young woman of pleasing appearance approached and took the stand. Before giving her testimony, Justice Dowling read her affidavit, which is as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. }

Ann Keenan, of Fort Lee, State of New Jersey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that, at about twenty minutes to 8 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, July 28, 1870, I was passing on the south side of Twenty-third street going west, toward Sixth avenue. As I was on my way at the time to the Church of St Vincent de Paul, I saw a man leaning over the railing in front of Mr. Nathan's house looking toward the house. I had an umbrella in my hand, which touched the sidewalk and made a noise, and attracted his attention. He turned around toward me quickly. He had something in his hand, and it was partly up his sleeve. It appeared to be stiff. Seeing me he wiped his face in a nervous manner with his handkerchief, still having the article mentioned in his hand. He then turned from toward the gate to the house, and then under the stoop toward the basement. The article he had in his hand struck the gate when he went in, and made a noise like iron. He looked pale. His eyes were wild. I thought he might be crazy. I then quickly passed down the street, and did not see him return from the house. The next morning I was informed that the murder had been committed, and I felt certain in my mind that the man had something to do with it. I felt worried, and I desired to give information in reference to it. I then told the Rev. Mr Lyons all I knew in reference to it, and shortly afterward two detective officers called to see me at No. 317 East Twelfth street, where I then resided. I went with them to the office of Superintendent Jourdan, where I also saw the present Superintendent of Police, Mr. Kelso, who was in company with him at the time. I related to him what I have now stated, particularly describing the man's appearance. The man who gives his name as William Forrester, I feel morally certain, is the same man I saw in front of Mr. Nathan's house that night, as above described.

(Signed), ANNIE KEENAN.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of September, 1872.

At the conclusion of the reading, Justice Dowling bid Miss Keenan look around and see if she could identify Forrester. The witness closed up her eyes, partially, like one who is nearsighted, and glanced around. She quickly fixed her eyes upon the prisoner, and said, "That is he,—the man dressed in light clothes." Forrester smiled grimly. Counsellor Howe then proceeded with a lengthy cross-examination of the witness. Miss Keenan gave her testimony in admirable style. She said she was a music teacher, and seldom read the papers. When she did read them she eschewed tales of murder as things of such sort as were not to her taste, and generally perused only foreign news and the column of deaths and marriages. Miss Keenan was then asked to describe the prisoner's appearance, the color of his eyes, hair, etc, which she did with remarkable accuracy. She admitted that she was somewhat nearsighted, but had a good memory for faces. She never forgot a face she once saw. When asked to tell the color of Counsellor Murray's hair, who sat at a distance of twenty feet from her, she said it was dark brown. She was right. The witness was next asked to describe the color of the dress worn by Forrester yesterday, when she saw him at the police headquarters. A gentleman from among the audience was called by Mr. Howe, and she was asked if the coat he wore was like his. She replied it was of different shape and of a lighter color. The counsel here stated to the Court that he would like the coat worn by Forrester at the time to be produced. This necessitated a suspension of the proceedings, as the required garment was at Police Headquarters. An adjournment until Monday next was agreed upon.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

in Wall street, to-day, was characterized by less excitement than yesterday, although fluctuations were wide and frequent. The money market was active and close in the morning, at 7 per cent, and commissions of ⅛ to ¼ for turning stocks, but, after it was announced that the Treasury had purchased $3,000,000 in bonds, an easier feeling prevailed. Late dealings in money were largely at 1-16, and finally the rate settled down to 7 per cent. The failure of Farnham, Gilbert & Co. was officially announced. The firm was formerly in the dry goods business, and of late years in the banking and brokerage business in Wall street. The concern was carried down by the decline in stocks since last spring. The Treasury to-day issued checks for $1,330,000 legal-tender notes, in payment of bonds presented under the purchase to-day. The Erie corner was attended with less excitement to-day. Borrowing rates were not so high as yesterday. During the morning, cash stock was worth from ⅛ to 1½ per cent, and in the afternoon most of the loans were at ⅛ to 1 per cent; but before 3 o'clock stock was loaned flat. The corner in gold was not so stringent as yesterday, and borrowers paid from ⅛ to 1 1-6 per cent before clearing-house hours. In the afternoon, cash gold was loaned flat, and finally 2 per cent was paid for carrying.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was unsettled, but closed with a little firmer feeling. Sales of prime bankers 60 days' sterling bills were made at 106⅝@107½ cash to-day, and 108 for Saturday. Sight bills were in better demand, and closed at 109.

GOLD

active at times, and ranged from 114 to 113¾. The tone of the market fluctuated in sympathy with many rumors in regard to the amount of gold the Treasury was likely to sell to-morrow.

THE STOCK MARKET

was heavy and unsettled early in the day, when prices declined from ½ to 2½ per cent. In the afternoon the extra purchase of bonds by the Treasury and easier condition of the money market caused again an advance. Erie advanced 4 per cent and Union Pacific 2½ per cent. The advance in the latter stock was based on a report of consolidation with the Central Pacific, which could not be authenticated. The advance in the balance of the list, ranged from ½ to 1½ per cent. At the final close there was a reaction of ¼ to 1½ per cent from the highest point, except in Erie.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

weak in the morning, but advanced ¼ to ½ per cent on the extra purchase of the Treasury. Central Pacific bonds closed at 99½@100; Union Pacific firsts, 87@87½; land grants, 79@79½; incomes, 77½@77¾.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour, less active. The trade are not buying very freely and shippers hold off owing to unsettled exchange market. Good superfine scarce and firm. At the close the market was quiet and tame. The demand was chiefly for local provincial trade. Wheat at the opening was neglected. Millers purchase sparingly, and only of winter. The market closes lower for spring and firm for winter. The great difficulty in placing exchange greatly retards business.

PROVISIONS.

Pork firm and more active. Prime mess active and better. For future delivery, there is a fair demand. Sales of 500 brls, September, at $14.12½; 250 brls do, same month, $14.25; and 500 brls, November, at $14.00. Cut meats steady, and in fair demand. Bacon weaker and quiet on the spot. Lard quiet and easier.

[To the Associated Press.]

HEAVY DEFALCATION.

NEW YORK Sept 18.—It is stated by the Examining Treasury Clerk that no deficiency has been thus far found in the Assistant Treasurer's office. The examination is not yet completed. The *Commercial Advertiser* states that the defalcation in the Sub-Treasury amounts to over $100,000, and that the defaulter is James I. Johnston, who had charge of the Stamp Department. Johnston was originally from Albany, was appointed six or seven years ago by Sub-Treasurer Van Dyke, and has borne a high character. He has been absent some weeks, and efforts to discover his whereabouts have been unavailing. Johnston resided on Staten Island, and has a wife and a large family. A Washington special to the *Post* says the examination shows an apparent deficiency of between $160,000 and $170,000 in Johnston's accounts, but whether this will prove the apparent or actual deficiency cannot be ascertained until the examination of the books now in progress is completed.

FAILURES.

Failures are announced of Howard, Ivans & Co., and John M. Smith, Son & Co., the latter provision dealers, for $150,000.

Illinois State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 18.—The show of agricultural implements is large, and one that makes our State Fair the pride of our people. There are a few novelties, however, that have not been discussed in the agricultural correspondence of THE TRIBUNE from time to time, but I notice that the manufactures have made good progress in perfecting these implements by strengthening all weak points, cutting extra weight, using superior material and workmanship. Our plows have been growing too heavy, and must be reduced back to the old Moline Clipper standard of weight. This is now conceded, and we shall have a lighter plow to handle, with a little less durability, but at a less cost. The display of sulkey-plows is very large, and now have a prominent place among our implements. There are a great variety of devices and patterns, but all of them are imitations of the pioneer in this department, the old Skinner plow, made at Rockford. Gang-plows show a falling off. Cultivators are shown by the hundred, the largest show being made by Porter & Mason, of Ottawa. In the combined riding and walking cultivators there is a falling off in the number shown. Deere & Co., T. D. Brewster & Co., Decatur Agricultural Works, Grand D. Tower Company, of Dixon, Maierhofer, Dent & Co., of Ottawa, and the Princeton plow, make good displays. Iron beam plows are becoming popular, and a large number are shown. The large numbers of mammoth threshing machines show that grain-growing is making steady progress. All those shown are for eight horses, and have stacking approaches attached. South Bend, Ind., Canton, O., Springfield, O., Belleville, Ill., and Pitts, of Chicago, have machines here. The latter show three different machines, and like all Chicago enterprise, an attempt is made to belittle them. Among the corn shellers, of which there are large numbers, the Rural Sheller stands prominent. The principal exhibitors are the Joliet Manufacturing Company, the Sandwich Company, and the Gilman Sheller, made at Ottawa. Corn planters have no abatement of interest. The new feature in this implement is a combined drill and planter from Michigan, called the Champion. Brown's Illinois Planter, the Star of Peoria, the Vandever of Quincy, the Keystone of Sterling, the Climax of Springfield, the Moline Planter, and the Tenton of Peoria are exhibited. The Illinois Planter is the pioneer of corn planters, and has fully maintained its place at the head of the list, both as a planter and as a drill. Two or three others have made some improvements that add to the value of the corn planters. A stump-puller from Ohio attracted considerable attention. It is a practical implement. Reapers and mowers occupy less room than usual. The John P. Manny of Rockford; the Thos. Monroe, from Herkimer, New York; Champion and Excelsior, Wood's self-raking reaper and mower, and combined single mower, and combined mower and reaper, with dropper-attachment, take the lead in this line of implements. Sulky rakes are limited. The Chicago rake, of Furst & Bradley, takes the lead, followed by the Hawkeye, of Davenport, Ia; the Taylor rake, of Dayton, O.; the Paddock, made at Pecatonica, Ill; the Cootes hook-lever, of Ohio; the Dayton sulky, from Ohio, and the Hollingsworth Rake also made at Dayton, Ohio. This is a Chicago invention, and, of course, must be a good implement. Hay-loaders are of doubtful nature. Stalk-cutters, for both single and double rows; hay-carriers that farmers must have, horse-powers in variety, wind-mills like the coast of Holland, combined to keep a large crowd around them. The wind-mills are becoming popular for the pumping of water for farm stock. A smart breeze that fills the air with dust, gives the mills a lively motion. Stock scales, hay presses, road graders, and three scrapers, a sickle grinder, field roller of wood and iron, and harrows make a good show. Among these, the Dixon Hollow Tooth harrow is a very superior implement.

At the election of officers, seventy-five counties were represented. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, several counties having double delegations from rival county societies. The Committee threw out the counties of Cook, Livingston, and Lawrence, for informality, which was approved. John P. Reynolds, of Chicago, was unanimously elected President. Vice Presidents—First Congressional District, *Lewis Ellsworth*; Second, H. D. Emery; Third, J. Periam; Fourth, James Herrington; Fifth, Charles H. Rosentiel; Sixth, Geo. W. Stone; Seventh, Charles Snead; Eighth, Emory Cobb; Ninth, A. J. Dunlap; Tenth, Samuel Douglas; Eleventh, K. K. Jones; Twelfth, M. C. Galera; Thirteenth, S. D. Fisher; Fourteenth, John G. Taylor; Fifteenth, Wm. Kile; Sixteenth, W. H. Russell; Seventeenth, D. B. Gilham; Eighteenth, D. T. Parker; Nineteenth, John Landragin. The Secretary and Treasurer are to be appointed by the new Board. The election occupied nearly three hours, and in several of the districts the contest was spirited.

The receipts to-day have been about $7,000, and the entries number about 8,500.

The steam plow kept a dense crowd around it, and is giving great satisfaction. We may pronounce this new model for plowing and other farm work the best yet presented to the public.

The display of Norman horses is the largest yet made in the United States.

The programme of the day has been carried out, although we had a fierce wind-storm this afternoon that filled everything with sand and dust. As usual, the great monopoly of feeding the crowd has received such a condemnation that the plan of dining must be changed. It is simply a nuisance. To-day's receipts have assured the success of the fair. Every person should bring their dinner with them. Will send the awards to-morrow, as it is impossible to get them on account of the election.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The heads of the Departments are now engaged in preparing their annual reports for presentation at the next session of Congress. The chiefs of the various bureaus have already prepared their estimates of appropriations needed for the next fiscal year, and they have been sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will send them to Congress at as early a day as possible. The Postmaster General will devote a large portion of his report to the subject of postal telegraph, which he will urgently recommend Congress to adopt. He has now competent persons who are well posted as regards Government and postal telegraph, preparing tabular statements and statistics to show that postal telegraphy has met with financial success in the countries where it has been adopted, and particularly in England, where it is largely used. He will ask Congress for an appropriation for the purpose of postal cards, and deserves that the sum wanted should be given as soon as possible, so that the cards can be given to the public at an early day. An additional number of clerks will be again asked for duty on the Money Order Division, that branch of the Department being continually on the increase.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, will renew his recommendations of last year in regard to pre-emption and homestead lands, and of other matters not acted on by Congress contained in his last report.

THE INDIANS.

Secretary Delano to-day, in his talk with the Indians, hinted very strongly to them that the Great Father had serious thoughts of changing his policy in relation to them, and that his peace-policy, in other words, had been a failure. He informed them that none of the things promised them would be given them unless they were peaceable, and if they were not the Government would make them obey as it now made the white people.

THE BIENVILLE DISASTER.

The Treasury Department is endeavoring to evade the responsibility of the unaccountable delay of the investigation into the Bienville disaster. The order for the investigation was issued immediately after the disaster, but nothing has as yet been done by the Supervising Inspector at New York. Every day's delay renders it more and more difficult to procure witnesses. It is claimed by the Department that the Supervising Inspector at New York is wholly responsible for the delay, and Secretary Boutwell knows very well that he has abundant means at hand to enforce the immediate execution of his order.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

In consequence of the repeated violation of law by Radical newspapers, in publishing advertisements not authorized, the Secretary of the Treasury calls attention to the following section of the law of 1870:

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no advertisement, notice or proposal for any executive department of the Government or for any bureau thereof, or for any office therewith connected, shall be published in any newspaper whatever except in pursuance of a written authority for such publication from the head of such department, and no bill for any such advertisement or publication shall be paid unless there be presented with such bill a copy of the written authority aforesaid.

[To the Associated Press.]

OUR INDIAN PROTEGES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Grand River Sioux Indians called on the Secretary of the Interior to-day. Several of them made speeches complaining of their poverty, and repeating their desire to be on good terms with the Whites. Two Bears made a request for guns and ammunition and said he could not farm like the whites, with his fingers, nor learn farming in a short time. Running Antelope said he wanted to have the railroad which run through his country taken up. The Secretary assured him that as fast as they go to farming they can have implements, and all they are entitled to under the creation. If they wished, he said, he would put them in a better country, where they would have the advantages of civilization.

THE FAR WEST.

Chinese Children On Their Way to Connecticut to Be Educated—Exiled Capuchin Friars Coming to Milwaukee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSTON, W. T., Sept. 18.—On the eastern train from Salt Lake, to-day, are forty-two Chinese, mostly children from 7 to 20 years of age, going to New Haven, Conn., to be educated. On the same train is a car of exiled Capuchin Monks, from Guatemala, South America. They are to settle at Milwaukee. They number thirty-three in all.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAPH AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—For New England on Thursday, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and probably areas of rain. For the Middle States to-night, southerly to westerly winds, with cloudy weather and areas of rain. The winds veering to westerly and northwesterly, with clearing weather over the Western portion during Thursday morning, and over the Eastern portion on Thursday evening for the Southern States, east of the Mississippi. Generally clear weather, except probably the South Atlantic States, north and northwest of the Ohio Valley, Northerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather. Brisk, and very brisk winds, veering to northwesterly, are probable for the lower lakes. Cautionary signals are ordered for Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Auditor Graham, of Louisiana, has been pardoned by the Governor, and released from prison.

—Louis Stechaher and Lehman, partners, of St Paul, Minn., have absconded with about $18,000 worth of jewelry, obtained in Chicago and Milwaukee by false pretences. It is supposed they have fled to Canada.

—Daniel Miller, and his son Hiram, have been arrested at Canton, Ill., on suspicion of having been the parties who attempted to destroy the family of a Mr. Keith, by throwing a torpedo through the window of that gentleman's residence.

—The Hon. A. S. Barrows died at Niagara Falls, yesterday. He had been prominent in politics, and was once United States Senator from Michigan.

HAMMER AND LAW.

The Carpenters Resolve to Have an Increase of Wages, and Will Strike if They do not Receive it.

The carpenters have decided to demand an increase of wages, and on Saturday next the bosses will be quietly, and "in a gentlemanly manner," asked to pay experienced workmen (members of the unions) $4 a day. Good carpenters are now receiving $3.25 and $3.50. The feasibility of an increase has been discussed in the Union meetings for a month past, and the great majority of the members naturally favored the proposition. They claimed that they are entitled to as much pay as masons and bricklayers, more ingenuity being required in their trade, but seem to have doubted the justice of a claim for the same wages by demanding only $4. All the unions except No. 4 had signified their willingness to strike if the increase was not paid, but it was left to No. 1 to take final action. No. 1 held a meeting at Father Mathew's Temperance Hall, on West Harrison street, last evening. The session lasted from 8 o'clock until midnight. In addition to the usual routine business, 183 men were initiated, and it was resolved almost unanimously to demand $4 a day and strike if it was not paid. The bosses will probably be notified of the proceedings by the men to-day, and so there is to be another meeting on Saturday night. Reports will be made as to what the bosses think and of the probable success of the undertaking. "If the increase is denied, a strike will surely follow." The union men assert that they have the names of a majority of the carpenters in the city on their books, and that if there is a strike they have money enough to leave the city, and secure work in some other locality. The result is awaited with anxiety, for, without carpenters, slow progress will be made in the burnt district.

ADDITIONAL LETTER CARRIERS.

Postmaster Eastman Receives Instructions to Increase His Force of Letter Distributors.

The prospects for additional postal facilities being accorded to the citizens of Chicago are encouraging. The contemplated improvement will be made in the letter carrier service. From a doubtful experiment, this invaluable institution of the Post Office Department has assumed wonderful proportions, and its utility and value have been repeatedly demonstrated.

The letter-carrier force of to-day is materially the same as that of two years ago. Very little change has been made since then, and the increasing population and growth of the city combine to make the meagerness of the force apparent. The public have comprehended the situation, and the repeated demands upon the Department, directly and indirectly, and the complaints lodged with the Postmaster, finally induced the Postmaster General to take the matter under advisement. Accordingly, Mr. Samuel Smith, Special Agent of the Department, was despatched to this city, with instructions to carefully canvass the letter carrier districts, to ascertain the exact wants of the locality, and to submit the result of his observations to the Department for its consideration.

These directions were complied with, and, after a protracted delay, the Department has acknowledged the justice of the demands made upon it. The Postmaster a few days ago received orders to select a specified number of suitable persons to officiate as letter carriers, and has engaged a corps of men, who will at once commence operations.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Brick and Cement.

At noon yesterday, Mr. Rankin, Superintendent of the Custom House, United States District Attorney Glover, and James W. Ayars, Special Deputy Collector of Customs, opened the bids for 1,000,000 brick and [illegible] barrels of hydraulic cement. For the brick, there were six bids: Thomas Molding, $14.95 per 1,000; Ammen & Co., $15.50; Excelsior Brick Co., $14.60; F. Chapter & Co., $12.93; F. & J. D. Tully, $13.87½; O. L. Mann, $14.00. The sample bricks will be sent to Washington for inspection. There were three bids for the cement at $2.10 in barrels (15 cents being allowed for each barrel returned) and $1.[illegible] in bags containing 300 pounds. The bidders were Union Akron Cement Company, Henry Martin, and the Union Cement Company. The samples will be subjected to the water test before one is selected. There is evidently a "corner" on cement, and a drop of 20 cents on the barrel,—$2 being the charge to private parties,—is not considered sufficient by Mr Rankin. When the bricks and reports return from Washington, and the cement has been tested, the contracts will be awarded.

Internal Revenue Statistics.

The following table shows the amount of internal revenue collected on spirits, tobacco, and cigars, beer stamps, and upon miscellaneous articles, in the Chicago district, since the fire. The total in the last column includes the tax on everything:

Month.	Spirits.	Tobacco and cigars.	Beer-stamps.	Total.
Oct.	$238,6[illegible]1.50	$28,019.42	$17,834.66	[illegible]
Nov.	236,487.00	28,570.90	18,310.00	336,671.[illegible]
Dec.	249,183.60	26,823.60	16,008.21	420,671.[illegible]
Jan.	234,854.00	60,000.42	17,847.12	434,561.[illegible]
Feb.	232,962.00	38,180.61	16,321.64	[illegible]
March	271,453.50	64,221.28	19,903.50	416,607.4[illegible]
April	298,296.50	72,675.43	23,268.79	501,586.77
May	280,124.90	80,267.91	29,724.88	475,689.[illegible]
June	311,575.60	111,828.64	28,737.90	[illegible]
July	396,829.50	68,481.30	31,954.13	474,587.64
August	245,564.00	65,914.35	30,127.25	448,580.61
Sept.*	145,017.80	33,172.89	18,244.01	294,137.[illegible]
Total.	$3,113,447.10	$701,964.15	$264,073.06	$5,351,[illegible]

* To the 18th instant.

Not a Success in New York.

We do not vouch for the authenticity of the following, but it is very likely to prove true as matters seem to be tending. "At a recent meeting of the New York Omnibus Drivers' Association, report was made upon the Chicago system of Young and and others, introduced in a two days' test on Broadway. It was found no improvement on the old plan. The public apparently received with little favor the idea of starting all competing 'buses at once, and racing the whole length of the thoroughfare. It was found damaging to vehicles and stock and fruitful of street accidents. It was believed impossible in practice for drivers to constantly keep an eye out to 'beat the other 'bus,' and at the same time pick up passengers. It was voted that the Chicago plan will not work in New York, and recommended that the New York system be fairly tried in Chicago. A copy of the resolutions were forwarded to W. H. Young and other omnibus proprietors in Chicago." We fear no substantial reform will be accomplished, though we give the above for what it is worth.

Foundlings' Home Benefit.

An entertainment, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with readings, will be given at the Union Park Congregational Church to-night for the benefit of the Foundlings' Home. The overture to "Zampa" and an *offertoire* from Batiste, will be played by Mr. Louis Falk upon the organ, Miss Sophia Howard will sing vocal numbers from Donizetti, and other classical composers, and Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson will read choice selections from Shakspeare, Scott, Whittier, Browning, and Mrs. Stowe and Sheridan. The entertainment should win patronage for its own merits, aside from the excellent object for which it has been inaugurated. The funds accruing will be applied to the erection of a new building, whose accommodations will be fully equal to the continually increasing demands upon the Home for shelter and kindly parental care.

Everything.

The Sheridan Guards will meet at their hall, corner of Adams and Halsted streets, at 7 p. m.

—It is said that the policemen, taking alarm at Mr. Hesing's criticism, have fallen diligently to studying the Banting process of reducing the human adipose.

—The exhibition of the Gardner Fire Extinguisher and Richards' Fire Escape will take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon, on the corner of Madison and Franklin streets, in the presence of the Mayor and Fire Department.

—The regular semi-annual meeting of the Chicago College of Pharmacy will be held at the College rooms, No. 77 Dearborn street, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock sharp. Members are requested to take this notice, that they are urgently called upon to be present.

—A convention of the wagon and carriage manufacturers of the Northwest was held at the Sherman House yesterday. Delegates were present from Chicago, Racine, Kenosha, Rockford, South Bend, and other cities of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, and Indiana.

—The botany class of the Christian Union is suspended until next spring. At the final meeting of the class, a handsome resolution of thanks was passed in reference to Mrs Hubbard's teaching thereof, and the Board of Directors of the Union take this public method of acknowledging their gratitude. Mrs. Hubbard's labor has been severe and gratuitous, and her instruction valuable.

—Two immense fowl have alighted on Honore's new building, on Dearborn street, and have evidently come to stay, but they are wide awake and not to be caught napping, and stand ready to fly in case of a fire. The Mercury who [illegible] his escape from the same building [illegible] the Great Fire, is to be brought back under the Rendition Act, and will be in his old place [illegible] week.

—A fair is in progress at Burlington Hall for the benefit of the schools connected with St. Stephen's Church, corner of Wentworth [illegible] and Twenty-fifth street. Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney, and Louis Wahl are candidates for a handsome silver tea service, and their friends have an opportunity to display their [illegible] pecuniarily. The fair will terminate to-morrow night.

—The stated semi-monthly meeting of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons was held in the parlor of the Protestant Orphan Asylum Monday evening last. There was a very full attendance of the members, and a very interesting paper was read by Dr. Hays upon [illegible] of Magneto-Electric Apparatus. At the conclusion of the paper the Doctor exhibited a handsome and effective apparatus made especially for him by Bliss, Tillotson & Co., of this city, and which is believed to have advantages over any previously made in the treatment of disease.

—The numerous rehearsals and other preparations necessary for the production of a new sensational play can scarcely be calculated by [illegible] managers. The intention to produce the [illegible] spectacular drama of "Harry Allen, the Spy," at Nixon's, with the greatest possible perfection on its first performance necessitates its postponement until Saturday evening next, when it will be positively produced. The new [illegible] other improvements in the theatre will be completed, and all the promised attractions will be by that time perfected.

—The hotels of this city have not for five years been called upon to provide accommodations for as many guests as at the present time. Travelers are crowded into rooms like sardines in a dish. The Sherman House yesterday gave 279 dinners, and the other hotels in proportion. Restaurants, lunch-counters, and other places where meals [illegible] furnished, are crowded from morning till night.

—The Board of Public Works, and Mr. Rankin, the gentleman who has charge of the erection of the new Custom House, will have a conference on Friday morning in relation to the space to be allowed the Government upon which to pile material. Mr. Rankin wants the whole twenty feet of sidewalk, proposing to put a fence around the entire block, and construct a sidewalk three or four feet wide in the street, for the accommodation of the public. The Board offered him the whole of the Dearborn-street sidewalk, and one-half of that on Adams, Clark, and Jackson streets. This was not acceptable, and the [illegible] conference to definitely settle the space question.